

INTIMATIONS

S. MOUTRIE & Co.,

LIMITED,
SOLE AGENTS

for the famous

WEBER & ALLISON
PIANOS

BRITISH-MADE THROUGHOUT.

NEW MODELS

JUST RECEIVED.

INSPECTION INVITED.



Get back quickly to New Life and Health.

After illness, and while there is still a lack of vitality, you need more and better nourishment than at other times. This does not mean a greater quantity of food, but food of higher nutritive value.

The nutritive value of VITAFER is the greater than either milk or meat, and it is, besides, the finest vitalizing tonic you can have, replenishing the nourishment of your ordinary daily food, and promoting buoyant health.

Vitafer
The Greatest of all Tonic Foods

Is superior to, and much cheaper than, Santogen (originated in Germany) and surpasses all other Tonic Foods.

WHOLESALE AGENTS IN HONGKONG: Messrs. A. & C. WATSON & Co., Hong Kong, Shanghai and Canton.

BRITISH
THEORETICAL
BEST

DAI NIPPON BREWERY



DAI NIPPON BREWERY

OBTAINABLE EVERYWHERE

SOLE AGENTS
MITSU BUSSAN KAISHA.
HONGKONG.

香港中外新報

CHUNG NGOI SAN PO
(Chinese Daily Press)

PUBLISHED DAILY

Is the oldest and still immeasurably the best
Advertising medium among the
Native Community.

Established for over FIFTY YEARS

Circulates largely throughout Southern China
Indo-China etcTerms for Advertising (Translation free) can
be obtained at the Office, 10A, Des Voeux Road
Central, Hongkong, 131, Fleet Street, London
or from the different Agents.
Documents translated from or into Chinese
or Colloquial Chinese.

THE ADVICE HABIT

MINDING OTHER PEOPLE'S
BUSINESS.

[BY MRS. ABRA.]

Among most attractive schemes, even if they crystallize to fulfil the warning of the great Scotch shepherd and "gang aft a-gley," are those concerned with regulating the conduct of others.

With what certainty of righteousness we can legislate for our friends and our relations; even for our enemies! How readily we undertake the control of their actions in the paths of propriety; how conclusively certain we are of the supreme success of our calculations in dealing with the other fellow's finances! With what infinite wisdom we can arrange the best distribution of the £ s. d. of X, Y, and of Z—initials are popular these martial, merciful, and philanthropic moments.

"Is not it absurd of Florence to keep four servants?"

"How unnecessary that May should have a new fur coat!"

"Why not have Violet taught to cook instead of to play the violin?" are just now the merest commonplace of our acutely critical existence, for among unfashionable dogma lies "One half of the world does not know how the other half lives." Not knowing we suspect and invent, and always we are nobly prepared to teach some gospel of improvement.

The polite arts no longer include, if they ever did, the art of minding your own business. It is anyway fascinating to push your energies in the direction of others, while it can be realised gaily that the incorrect solution of the personal problem can have uncomfortable results, while, after all, the arranging of other people's affairs can but in error achieve a minor ill.

It seems of small importance that the counsellor is not in any way expert in the subject upon which he or she lectures. Ignorance is no drawback to the didactic of the determined guide, but experience does not ever teach, in spite of the Latin authority, for it is proverbial that architects' houses are uninhabitable, that doctors do not live longer than laymen, and that clergymen's children incline frequently towards the imperfect way.

Nevertheless it may be remembered that only the progeny of the old maid invariably triumphs, while the economies of the millionaire are apt to stand outside the radius of practical politics.

THE DICTATORS.

Most large families and social circles possess one self-appointed dictator of feminine gender. I contend this advice habit is primarily feminine—who never hesitates to instruct, who is convinced that she knows everything, admits of no argument with her judgment, even though time has turned her old ways to derision and again and again proved her premises and dicta quite wrong.

Even now she rules conspicuously. Ask any young subaltern how much home counsel he has received on the collecting of money for impediments as the result of following domestic suggestions based on "some" ignorance of Government regulations.

It is noticeable that those who have dark, obscured their own horizons will offer most confidently to clear the clouds from others. The flagrant failure is loudest in counsel. No subject can escape her, the rich, the poor, the old, the young, the ill and the well should all hearken. The offender will with equal cocksureness lay down laws for health and happiness, frugality and expenditure. Contradiction is the ruling spirit.

"I am suffering from rheumatism and I am taking aspirin."

"You should have salicylate," invariably follows.

"We are going to move to Kensington," is a once answered.

"Hamstead is far more healthy."

"Dr. Z. says baby is teething," will bring forth.

"I am sure he is not; doctors know nothing about babies."

It is a remarkable fact that everyone dislikes and distrusts everyone else's doctor, so that the beloved sufferer is never allowed the sole ministrations of her selected physician; fond relatives or mere onlookers will insist that the invalid should "see somebody else," and long dissertations on the virtues of varied medicines succeed each other to the mental if not physical disturbance of the poor patient.

NO LIMITATION.

The story of the interfering parrot is told over and over again to disconcert young let begins in the cradle when the wags of some prize infant is possessed of many intakes all bent upon contributing counsel for its perfection. The young mother is seldom permitted an opinion of her own, but badgered to accept assistance in the engaging of the nurse, in a decision for short-coating, and the moment when the perambulator is overdue. The choice of a school is, of course, a subject for advice, and there follows afterwards, long afterwards.

"I always told his mother etc., poit him. If she had only listened to me and not indulged his every whim," and so on, and so on.

If it were only for the guidance of the young and uninitiated that the advice habit ruled, its trials could be endured, but it has no limitation; you cannot be old enough to escape its vexation, and no special intelligence or personal triumph comes to the rescue of the general practice of preaching. It is difficult to forgive the Labour member who is so convinced that he could do his Grace's job better than the hereditary duke. However, we live in Redical times; Parliament, like poverty, makes strange bedfellows.

Some measure of peace and liberty for the subject might be attained if all self-constituted rulers could be encouraged to let off steam as directors of correspondence columns in the popular Press; where advice gratis is the pleasant rule which reserves to the seeker the privilege of its disregard. Advice may be given, like medicine, but need not be taken, and on thinking over this crime of assiduous attention to the

YARN MARKET REPORT.

Messrs. S. D. Selina & Co.'s report, covering the fortnight from 23rd February to 8th March, states:

Cotton.—Market ruled steady, and sales are reported of about 650 packages at \$27 to \$29 per picul. Unsold stock is estimated at about 350 bales. Closing quotations:—\$27 to \$30 per picul.

Indian Yarn.—Since the issue of our last report our Yarn market ruled steady. Owing to the political crisis in the interior, limited sales have been reported of about 2,625 bales, comprising about 100 bales of No. 68, 1,175 bales of No. 108, 750 bales of No. 128, 100 bales of No. 168, and 500 bales of No. 208, as under:—

50 bales China No. 68 at \$27 per bale, 50 bales David No. 68 \$21 per bale, 200 bales Assur No. 108 \$100 per bale, 50 bales Crown No. 108 \$100 per bale, 200 bales David No. 108 \$100 per bale, 100 bales Gold Mohour No. 108 \$100 per bale, 100 bales Greaves Cotton Mills No. 108 \$98 per bale, 200 bales Indo-China No. 108 \$102 per bale, 25 bales New Great Eastern No. 108 \$97 per bale, 100 bales Phoenix No. 108 \$97 per bale, 100 bales Sun No. 108 \$105 per bale, 100 bales Sundry Chops No. 108 \$103 per bale, 100 bales Sundry Chops No. 108 \$97 to \$101, 50 bales China No. 128 \$103 per bale, 50 bales Coorla No. 128 \$107 per bale, 100 bales Currimahoy No. 128 \$107 per bale, 100 bales Dawa No. 128 \$107 per bale, 100 bales Greaves Cotton Mills No. 128 \$103 to \$104 per bale, 50 bales Moon No. 128 \$107 per bale, 50 bales Palanay No. 128 \$106 per bale, 50 bales Sassoon No. 128 \$109 per bale, 50 bales Sun No. 128 \$109 per bale, 100 bales Sundry Chops No. 128 \$100 to \$106 per bale, 50 bales Naranje No. 168 \$118 per bale, 50 bales Swan No. 168 \$115 per bale, 100 bales China No. 208 \$120 per bale, 100 bales David No. 208 \$134 per bale, 100 bales Gold Mohour No. 208 \$135 per bale, 100 bales Indo-China No. 208 \$130 per bale, and 100 bales Phoenix No. 208 \$131 per bale.

Unsold stock is estimated at about 42,000 bales, sold but ungaraged stock is computed at about 16,000 bales.

FOSTERING OF TRADE.

Considerable interest has been aroused by the statement that an important report from the Advisory Committee of the Board of Trade was in the Press and might be expected shortly.

It is understood that Government subsidies for certain industries are advocated and protection by tariff also approved by overwhelming majorities.

The trades concerned, which, it will be noticed, are largely those represented at the British Industries Fair last spring, include:—

Paper making	Table glass
Printing	Optical glass
Stationery	Glass bottles
Earthenware	Toys
Porcelain	Fancy leather
Electrical apparatus	Brushes
Cutlery	Building materials

The committee has dealt with copyright, trade-marks, and patents, and made important recommendations. They have devoted a section to the great need for scientific training and research, and added some illuminating information on tariffs. In fact it has been stated that the report constitutes an emphatic repudiation of almost all the doctrines of the Manchester school.

It should be remembered that the Advisory Committee of the Board of Trade comprises four representatives of the Board of Trade, two from the Colonial Office, and one each from the Foreign and India Offices, representatives from Canada, Australia, South Africa, and New Zealand, and, in addition, some of the most distinguished commercial names in the country, and it was from these men that the sub-committees were formed.

AMERICAN HUMOUR.

GERMANY'S "SYNTHETIC MONEY."

Foreign Governments must now be aware that we are too proud to write.—*Brooklyn Eagle*.

The trouble with the belligerents is that each side is unbeaten and knows it.—*Buffalo Enquirer*.

There will be no patched-up peace, says President Wilson. But there will be a lot of patched-up nations.—*Charleston News and Courier*.

The principal mistake Greece made, like Belgium and Poland, seems to have been in her selection of a place on the map.—*Kansas City Star*.

It's easy to understand Mr. Roosevelt's clamour for a greater army and navy. He can't live always and doesn't want to leave us entirely unprotected.—*Nashville Southern Lumberman*.

The synthetic rubber which Germany is now making is a boon. It is the synthetic money her printing-presses are turning out that is going to prove the greatest disappointment.—*New York Morning Telegraph*.

The Germans are said to be surprised that the Allies have not asked for peace already. The reason probably is that the Allies don't read the German newspapers.—*Chicago Herald*.

business of others; a measure of pardon must be conceded to the chances it offers of recrimination.

"Why did I take your advice?" can assuage the feelings after a terrible misfortune, and "I told you so" at least to the prophet may carry him to the wind caused by his neglected addresses. Among the small items in the opportunity of watching those helpless in padding their own little canoes who are to certain they could bring safely into harbour, the battleships of their neighbours.—*Daily Mail*.

CAPTURED BY A SUBMARINE.

CAPT. WILSON'S STORY.

Miss Muriel Wilson has received from her brother, Captain Stanley Wilson, M.P., a letter which gives an account of his capture by an Austrian submarine in the Mediterranean on December 4th. He says:—

At about 4.30 p.m. after a cup of tea I had just lain down in my cabin for a few minutes when I heard a shot fired a long way off. I sprang out of my cabin to find people rushing down saying that a submarine had fired across our bows. Of course we stopped, and it took about 10 minutes for the submarine to come up to us. You can imagine what my feelings were. My first duty was to make my dispatches secure, which I did and I am afraid it involved the Christmas presents of the Athens Ministry staff going into the sea.

The submarine came alongside—a fine boat, flying the Austrian colours. The captain, with the list of passengers was ordered on board. My heart was sinking the lower and lower. In a few minutes the submarine ordered "Colonel Napier, Captain Wilson, and Dr. Finlay" to come on board. There was, of course, no hope for us, but Dr. Finlay was allowed to return as Red Cross. They allowed us to go back and get our luggage, though in the excitement of the moment I forgot some things I should have liked.

When we got back to the submarine we were taken down to the cabin, where we were very well treated. We spent two days and nights on the submarine, and had an exciting time. The officers gave up to us two berths, and we shared their food. They all spoke a certain amount of English.

ENCOUNTERS WITH THE ALLIES.

We had a fight with a patrol boat on the way up. The colonel and I sat in the cabin and heard the guns going, not knowing what might happen. It was rather difficult, under the circumstances, to hope for the success of the Allies' boat.

The first night we spent some hours under water, and the next night we were down for some 12 hours. In the afternoon of the first day we were told by the officers that they had sighted a cruiser. We submerged, but through the periscope the officers told us they saw it torpedoed by another submarine. This was on December 5th. Next day we were near our destination, and at 9 o'clock we were allowed on deck. We found we were escorted by three destroyers. They were just in front of us and we were close into the land when suddenly, amidst a scene of wild excitement, the periscope of a submarine was seen and a torpedo going straight at the destroyers. It just missed them, and within a second they were all firing as hard as they could, but the submarine submerged very quickly. We were landed and interrogated, and then placed for two days in a fortress.

I could not help admiring the way our captain managed his submarine in the face of grave danger. He was a man of very strong character; ready to fight anything that came in his way; and I am afraid he has done much damage to our shipping. The officers were all very nice and we were all comfortable as possible, but nothing could make up for the loss of our liberty.

COMRADES IN MISFORTUNE.

We found in the fortress two French submarine officers who had been captured a day before. Their boat ran ashore in a fog. They landed on a small island and tried to defend their boat from the Austrians. They prevented them from getting it, and the Austrians were obliged to destroy it. The French had two men killed and one or two wounded. They behaved with the greatest gallantry, and were complimented by the Austrian commander. They were, captain, fellows and we greatly enjoyed their society.

On December 5th we left the fortress in the early morning and went by train, passing through Sarajevo and Budapest, arriving at Vienna after travelling three nights and three days. We were very sorry to leave our new French friends the evening before we arrived at Vienna, and I think they were sorry to part with us. Our journey was not very uncomfortable. We were accompanied by one of the officers of the submarine which caught us; also we had the honour of two gendarmes to look after us and see we did not escape.

We expected to go straight on from here with our officer, but we were told at the station that we were to be parted and that we were to stay in Vienna for a day or two. We dined with him at the station, and wished him good-bye, thanking him very sincerely for all his kindness. Alas! we were then to find ourselves not so comfortable, as we are now residing in the ordinary prison, in a room that has been allotted to officer prisoners of war. Fortunately we have it to ourselves, but we are not allowed the liberties we have had up to the present, not even newspapers, which we have been allowed all the time, and Colonel Napier translates splendidly.

In a postscript, dated December 15th, Captain Wilson adds:—Just arrived at our permanent address after five nights in the prison in Germany. We are at Salzburg O. The place is full of Russian officers. Please write. It may interest you to hear that the same submarine that captured us sank our Colono (a Wilson liner). As I told the captain, it was adding insult to injury.—*Times*.

MERCANTILE ASSISTANTS VISITING ENGLAND.

ALLOWED TO RETURN TO THE EAST.

In connection with the representation of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce that the Aliens Restriction (Amendment) Order in Great Britain was being operated so as to prevent the departure of newly-engaged and leave-expired mercantile assistants leaving for India, Home Department has replied that reference was made to His Majesty's Secretary of State for India, who has replied that the practice at present in vogue is to allow men not ordinarily resident in the United Kingdom and on a temporary visit only to that country from India to return. This practice will not be affected by the Military Service Act.

SHOT FOR TREASON.

ANOTHER REMARKABLE GERMAN CRIME.

There is no crime of which Germany has not been guilty since the beginning of the war, and nothing possible can now come as a surprise, cables the Washington correspondent of the *Morning Post*, but for cold-blooded brutality and diabolical ingenuity the following stands unparalleled, the truth of which is vouched for by my informants, who have seen the documents in the case.

A year or so before the war a young German came to New York to improve his fortunes, leaving at home the girl to whom he was engaged. He did well, and was looking forward to his marriage when war was declared. He wrote to his fiancée that he felt it to be his duty to join the army. She wrote telling him to wait. Several letters passed between them, the man constantly saying that he ought to serve his country, and each letter from the girl becoming more despondent. She told him of the distress existing in Germany, of members of her own and her lover's own family being killed, and of her fear that soon there would be no men left of either family.

Finally, she wrote begging him to let her journey to America in order that they might marry, and again she told him of relatives and friends killed, and implored him to let her know his decision at once. Thus far the man read unsuspecting. Then he noticed a postscript in another hand, which in effect ran as follows:—The writer of the above letter—the woman—has this day been shot for treason for persuading her lover not to enlist. The recipient is to accept this as official notice of her death.

HONGKONG VOLUNTEERS.

GORES ORDERS BY LT.-COL. A. CHAPMAN, V.C.

LEAVE.
1.—Lt.-Col. W. H. Viveash is granted leave of absence from March 31st, 1910, for the duration of the war.

ENGINEER COMPANY.
2.—The following extract from Orders by Chief Engineer, China Command, is published for information:—The undermentioned members of the Engineer Co., H.K.V.C., are raised to the "Proficient" rate of Engineer pay, with effect from March 3rd, 1913:—

ELECTRICIANS.
No. 1947—Sapper Scott, T.L.
No. 1918—Sapper England, A.J.

PARADES.
3.—Parades for 10-day.
5.15 p.m. Nos. 3 and 4 Sub-sections. Arty. Batty, (as detailed in Corps Order No. 4, dated December 30th, 1910)—10 pdr. gun drill at Headquarters. Sergt. Bradley, R.G.A., will attend, Right Section M.G. Co.—Defaulters drill at Headquarters, under Co. Sgt.-Major Wicheil; O.C.s of other Sections and Companies should instruct their own defaulters to attend this parade.
5.30 p.m.—No. 3 Section Scouts Co. (all members)—M.G. instruction on Kennedy Road Range. Engineer Co.—Squad drill and Musketry exercises on Kowloon Cricket Club Ground, under Sergt.-Major Highy. Remainder, nil.

DETAIL.
4.—Next for duty—H.K.V.B.
G.E. STEWART (Capt., Adjutant, H.K.V.C.)

HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.

ROUTE MARCH.

Central Station, Friday, March 10th, at 5.15 p.m. sharp. First shift Patrolmen for this day, excepting Water Police Patrols, will not do Patrol duty, but will attend this parade. All Second shift Patrolmen will attend this parade and also report for duty at 8.50 p.m.

MOUNTED POLICE.
Trooper Royle has been passed out. Trooper Seull will do Orderly Duty up to and including Saturday, March 10th. Further men are wanted for this detachment. Applicants, who should have some experience of riding, must communicate with Mr. G. W. Gegg.

PLATOON PARADES.
N.B.—Platoon Number in brackets.
Monday, March 13th.—No. 1 Co. (1) and No. 2 Co. (4) also No. 2 Co. (1) and 2 at St. Joseph's College.
Tuesday, March 14th.—No. 1 Co. (3 and 4) also No. 2 Co. (3) at St. Joseph's College.

Wednesday, March 15th.—No. 3 Co. (2) and No. 2 Co. (4).
Thursday, March 16th.—No. 1 Co. (1) and No. 3 Co. (1).

Friday, March 17th.—No. 3 Co. (3 and 4).
MUSKETING, SUNDAY, MARCH 12th.
Blake Pier 3 a.m. sharp.—All N.C.O.s. Blake Pier 1 p.m. sharp.—No. 1 and 2 Platoons No. 1 Co.

Range Officers.—Inspector Lammert and N.C.O.s of Nos. 1 and 2 Platoons, No. 1 Co., will remain at the Range for duty in the afternoon.

Members doing duty with Maxim Gunners, and Mounted Patrols who have fired Ranges A. to D. will attend to fire Ranges E. and F. with their respective Platoons.

F. C. JENKIN,
D.S.P. (R.)

The *Pettit Journal* says that four American airmen have landed in France to proceed to the front. Called upon to make a written declaration regarding the object of their journey to Europe, the Americans stated that they were going in order to protest on behalf of the young men of America against the policy of weakness of their country.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES. LTD.

(PACIFIC SERVICE).
The Steamship
"EMPEROR OF RUSSIA"
will be despatched from Hongkong at Noon on

WEDNESDAY,
22ND MARCH.

For VANCOUVER via Usual Ports of Call.
For Passage Fares, Freight Rates, etc., please
apply to—
J. H. WALLACE,
General Agent.
Hongkong, 10th March, 1916. [396]

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

WE have This Day REMOVED Our
Offices and Show-rooms from the
First Floor to the Second Floor of 10 Des
Voeux Road Central.
(Above the Robinson Piano Company).
MOW FUNG & Co.
Hongkong, 1st March, 1916. [360]

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE Undersigned hereby gives Notice
that it has Opened an Office at No. 13,
Nanking Road, Shanghai, as a Branch of
WESTERN ELECTRIC COMPANY of New
York, and will conduct its Telephone and
Electrical Supply business in China hence-
forth from the Shanghai Office.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that
ANNHOLD KARBEN & Co. are no longer
Agents for WESTERN ELECTRIC COM-
PANY as from December 8th, 1915.
WESTERN ELECTRIC COMPANY. [374]

NOTICE.

IN view of the refusal of LOCAL BANKS
to accept Comprode Orders, the
undersigned Lines request Passengers
and Shippers to pay all accounts for freight,
passage money, etc., by cheque or cash on
and after 1st March, 1916:
P. & O. S.N. COMPANY,
MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CIE.,
OCEAN S.S. CO., LTD.,
CHINA MUTUAL S.S. CO., LTD.,
"ELDERMAN" LINE,
CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES, LTD.,
BAKE LINE,
TOYO KISEN KAISHA,
NIPPON Yusen KAISHA,
OSAKA SENSUEN KAISHA,
"CHENG" LINE,
"SHIRE" LINE,
DODWELL & Co., LTD.,
ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE,
JAPA-PACIFIC LINE,
JAPA-CHINA-JAPAN LINE,
CHINA MAIL S.S. CO.,
EAST ASIATIC CO. OF COPENHAGEN,
RUSSIAN EAST ASIATIC S.S. CO.,
SWEDISH EAST ASIATIC CO. OF COPENHAGEN,
AMERICAN ASIATIC S.S. CO., LTD.,
AMERICAN & MANGROVE LINE,
AMERICAN & ORIENTAL LINE.
Hongkong, 4th March, 1916. [381]

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF HONGKONG.

SUMMARY JURISDICTION.

Action No. 218 of 1916.
Between THE TAI LOI Firm, Plaintiffs,
and THE LAI CHUN WAH KEE Firm,
Defendants.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a
WRIT OF FOREIGN ATTACHMENT
returnable on the 25th day of March, 1916,
against all the property movable and im-
movable of the above-named Defendants
within the Jurisdiction of this Court has
been issued in this action pursuant to Section
462 of the Hongkong Code of Civil Procedure.
Dated this 7th March, 1916.
DALMADA & MASON,
Solicitors for the Plaintiffs,
33, Queen's Road Central,
Hongkong. [392]

WANTED.

A NURSE to look after an Infant on
voyage to England in return for
passage and small bonus.
Apply to—
Box "C,"
Care of "Daily Press" Office.
Hongkong, 9th March, 1916. [390]

WANTED.

A TRAVELLING AMAN, any nationality,
for Lady going to England about March
24th. Also to assist in care of baby.
Apply at once to—
Box "A.B.C."
Care of "Daily Press" Office.
Hongkong, 9th March, 1916. [391]

FOR SALE.

A S going concern GOOD MINERAL
WATER BUSINESS.
Apply—
Box "A,"
Care of "Daily Press" Office.
Hongkong, 8th March, 1916. [388]

FOR SALE.

RICHMOND HOUSE, No. 145, Barker
Road,
Also,
"DUNOTTAR," No. 81, Aberdeen Road.
HASTINGS & HASTINGS,
Solicitors.
Hongkong, 3rd March, 1916. [371]

INTIMATIONS

PUBLIC LECTURE on the HONGKONG CURRENCY PROBLEM.

MR. J. M. XAVIER has kindly consented
to deliver a LECTURE, to be followed
by a Discussion, on the above subject, at the
CITY HALL, TO-DAY (FRIDAY), the 10th
March, at 5.15 P.M.
Ladies and Members of the Public are
invited.

H. E. POLLOCK,
Hon. Secretary,
HONGKONG OLD VOLUMES SOCIETY.
Hongkong, 4th March, 1916. [379]

BLUE CROSS FUND.

HORSES IN WAR TIME.
THE HONGKONG AMATEUR
DRAMATIC CLUB

PRESENTS
"THE ANGEL IN
THE HOUSE."
A COMEDY IN 3 ACTS,
By B. MACDONALD HASTINGS
AND
EDEN PHILLIPPS,
Last Year's Great London Success.

THIRD AND FINAL
PERFORMANCE,
TO-MORROW (SATURDAY), 11TH MARCH,
AT 9.15 P.M.

Soldiers and Sailors in uniform admitted
at Half-Price.
BOOKING at MOUTRIE'S.

PRICES: \$4, \$3 AND \$2.
BLUE CROSS FUND.
Hongkong, 6th March, 1916. [389]

HONGKONG ICE COMPANY, LTD.

THE THIRTY-FIFTH ORDINARY
ANNUAL MEETING OF SHARE-
HOLDERS will be held at the Offices of
the General Managers at 11.30 A.M. on
TUESDAY, the 28th instant, to receive a
Statement of the Company's Accounts to
31st December, 1915, and the Report of the
General Managers.
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company
will be CLOSED from the 14th to the 28th
instant, both days inclusive.
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LTD.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 8th March, 1916. [393]

HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.
THE FORTY-SEVENTH ORDINARY
MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS will
be held at the Offices of the Undersigned at
Noon on TUESDAY, the 28th instant.
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company
will be CLOSED from the 14th to the 28th
instant, both days inclusive.
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LTD.,
General Managers.
HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE CO., LTD.
Hongkong, 2nd March, 1916. [376]

CHINA SUGAR REFINING CO., LIMITED.

NOTICE.
THE THIRTY-EIGHTH ORDINARY
ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SHARE-
HOLDERS of the above Company Agents,
held at the Offices of the General Agents,
Pedder's Street, on WEDNESDAY, the 29th
March, at 11.30 A.M., for the purpose of
receiving the Report and Statement of
Accounts for the year ending 31st December,
1915.
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company
will be CLOSED from the 14th to the 29th
March, both days inclusive.
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,
General Agents.
Hongkong, 2nd March, 1916. [368]

TO LET.
A splendid set of OFFICE ROOMS on the
First Floor of No. 10, Des Voeux Road
Central (above the Robinson Piano Co.),
comprising Three Large and Two Small Rooms
with Out-houses and Servants' Quarters.
The Premises are being thoroughly repaired and
renovated. Centrally located in the vicinity
of the Banks and Shipping Offices. Rent
moderate.
Apply to—
MOW FUNG & Co.,
10, Des Voeux Road Central.
Hongkong, 18th February, 1916. [393]

TO LET.

NO. 141, WANCHAI ROAD, Large and Spacious
Godown.
"SHEPHERD" Garden Road, to let
Furnished, 6 Rooms.
"GLENIFFER," 3, Hankow Road, Kowloon.
"ELAN-LONAN," No. 5, Des Voeux Villas,
No. 54, THE PEAK, Fully Furnished, including
Piano, from 1st May to 30th November.
"WOODBURY," No. 4, Hankow Road,
Kowloon, from 1st May, 1916.
No. 2, ZETLAND STREET.
No. 25, SHELLEY STREET.
No. 25, SENEQUER ROAD, WOODLANDS
VILLA WEST.
No. 38, PEARL STREET, on Cairns Road
level.
"GLENSHIEL," No. 141, Plantation Road,
Peak, from 1st November, 1915.
"HARTING," Austin Road, Kowloon.
"ROSEBATH," 2, Hankow Rd., Kowloon.
No. 6, BELLIOS TERRACE.
No. 26, BELLIOS TERRACE, with
entrance on Conduit Road.
ONE GODOWN, No. 8 Barrows Street,
Wanchai.
TWO GODOWNS, in Duddell Street.
No. 2, DES VOEUX VILLAS, 61, PEAK
(Unfurnished).
No. 69, THE PEAK (6 CAMERON VILLAS).
Apply to—
LINDSEY & DAVIE,
3rd Floor, Alexandra Buildings.
Hongkong, 18th February, 1916. [35]

TO LET.

NO. 141, WANCHAI ROAD, Large and Spacious
Godown.
"SHEPHERD" Garden Road, to let
Furnished, 6 Rooms.
"GLENIFFER," 3, Hankow Road, Kowloon.
"ELAN-LONAN," No. 5, Des Voeux Villas,
No. 54, THE PEAK, Fully Furnished, including
Piano, from 1st May to 30th November.
"WOODBURY," No. 4, Hankow Road,
Kowloon, from 1st May, 1916.
No. 2, ZETLAND STREET.
No. 25, SHELLEY STREET.
No. 25, SENEQUER ROAD, WOODLANDS
VILLA WEST.
No. 38, PEARL STREET, on Cairns Road
level.
"GLENSHIEL," No. 141, Plantation Road,
Peak, from 1st November, 1915.
"HARTING," Austin Road, Kowloon.
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No. 26, BELLIOS TERRACE, with
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ONE GODOWN, No. 8 Barrows Street,
Wanchai.
TWO GODOWNS, in Duddell Street.
No. 2, DES VOEUX VILLAS, 61, PEAK
(Unfurnished).
No. 69, THE PEAK (6 CAMERON VILLAS).
Apply to—
LINDSEY & DAVIE,
3rd Floor, Alexandra Buildings.
Hongkong, 18th February, 1916. [35]

HOUSES TO LET

TO LET.
For Six Months from 1st May.
FURNISHED FOUR-ROOMED HOUSE,
"STONE HOUSE," No. 67, Mount Kellie.
For particulars apply—
PERCY SMITH, SETH & FLAMING.
Hongkong, 7th March, 1916. [384]

TO LET.
FURNISHED HOUSE, Seven Living
Rooms, etc., with Garden.
Apply—
SECRETARY,
CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY,
90, Bonham Road.
Hongkong, 6th March, 1916. [383]

TO LET.
NO. 1, TOGO TERRACE, Kennedy Road.
Apply—
LI FUK TSAU,
Care of Messrs. WILKINSON & GRISER,
9, Queen's Road Central.
Hongkong, 1st March, 1916. [385]

TO LET.
NEWLY-BUILT FLATS, in SAIFME
TERRACE, Nathan Road, also,
SIMILAR FLATS in Jordan Road, Kowloon.
Rents very moderate.
Electric Light and Gas installed.
Apply to—
KAYAMALLY & Co.,
5, D'Aguiar Street.
Hongkong, 1st March, 1916. [386]

TO LET—AT THE PEAK.
FURNISHED, No. 3, Mountain View.
Apply—
H. E. POLLOCK,
Princes Buildings.
Hongkong, 26th February, 1916. [383]

TO LET.
OFFICES, 5, Duddell Street, now in
occupation of Messrs. Radecker & Co.
Apply—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST-
MENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.
Hongkong, 17th February, 1916. [385]

TO LET—FURNISHED.
NO. 5, MORRISON HILL, 4-Roomed
House, 4 Bedrooms and 4 Bathrooms.
Vacant from 1st March.
Apply—
HARRY WICKING & Co.
Hongkong, 2nd February, 1916. [355]

TO LET.
A HOUSE in Knutsford Terrace,
Kowloon.
Apply—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST-
MENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.
Hongkong, 14th October, 1915. [37]

FURNISHED FLATS.
THE Undersigned are prepared to furnish
some of their Trigoniter Mansions (May
Road) Flats to suit intending tenants. These
Flats have first-class appointments which
include English Baths and Kitchen ranges,
hot water supply and water-closets. They
are of two kinds viz.: Flats with 2 Bedrooms
and 2 Sitting Rooms and Flats with 3 Bed-
rooms and 1 Sitting Room. The latter are
especially suitable for Bachelors. Arrange-
ments could be made if desired for the use
of the adjoining fresh water swimming bath.
Apply to
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE
Co., Ltd.
Alexandra Buildings.
Hongkong, 26th January, 1916. [305]

TO LET.
NO. 11, GAGE STREET, immediate posses-
sion.
Apply to—
J. VINCENT BRAGA,
Toyo Kisen Kaisha.
Hongkong, 16th November, 1915. [100]

TO LET.
RAVENSHILL EAST, Park Road,
containing 3 Rooms, 2 Bath Rooms,
Servants' Quarters, &c. Vacant 1st November.
Apply to—
DEACON, LOCKER, DEACON &
HARSTON.
Hongkong, 19th October, 1915. [90]

TO LET.
TWO ROOMED-FLATS in Nathan Road,
Kowloon.
THREE ROOMED-FLATS in Humphry's
Buildings, Kowloon.
FOUR ROOMED FLATS in May Road,
with every modern convenience, including
English Baths and Kitchen Ranges, Hot
Water and Water Carriage System. A few
Flats specially designed to accommodate three
bachelors at reasonable rentals. Immediate
possession.
FOUR ROOMED HOUSES in Gordon
Terrace and Salisbury Avenue, Kowloon.
Apply to—
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE
Co., Ltd.
Alexandra Buildings
Hongkong, 29th December, 1915. [277]

TO LET.
OFFICES at 2, Connaught Road.
OFFICES in King's Buildings.
OFFICES in Des Voeux Road Central.
HOUSES in CLIFTON GARDENS,
Conduit Road.
NEW HOUSES in Broadwood Terrace.
HOUSES at the Peak.
No. 1, KORETON TERRACE, Causeway.
GODOWNS, at Wanchai.
Nos. 1, 2 and 3, WEST END TERRACE
CANTON.
Apply—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST-
MENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.
Hongkong, 4th November 1915. [32]

TO LET.
From 1st March.
GODOWN, No. 6, Duddell Street.
Apply—
A. B. AVASIA,
Care of E. PARSONS,
No. 1, Duddell Street.
Hongkong, 2nd February, 1916. [63]

WATSON'S FINEST OLD BROWN BRANDY

QUALITY.



25 YEARS IN WOOD.

A. S. WATSON &
CO., LTD.,
WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS.
HONGKONG.
TELEPHONE No. 616. [13]

BIRTH.
WOLFE—On the 9th March, at 6, Torres
Villas, Kowloon, to Mr. and Mrs. P.
R. WOLFE, a son.
[397]

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, Des Voeux Road, C.
LONDON OFFICE: 181, 1 LANE STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, 10TH MARCH, 1916

AMERICA AND GERMANY.

FOLLOWING upon the vote in the Senate,
the decision of the House of Representa-
tives to shelve indefinitely all resolutions
warning Americans not to travel on armed
merchantmen shows that the heart of the
American people is sound. A vital prin-
ciple was at stake. Germany had openly
declared her intention of treating as ships
of war merchantmen armed for defensive
purposes and of sinking them without
warning. The torpedoing of the *Lusitania*,
Arabic, and other liners, involving the
wholesale murder of women and children,
were, in effect, to be justified and condoned,
and similar atrocities persisted in
because neutral nations had received notice
of what they might expect if they dared
to travel in such ships. The official
publication of such a warning was simply
raising to the dignity of a national policy
the impudent practice previously adopt-
ed by German sympathisers in America
of sending anonymous letters cautioning
prospective passengers against travelling
by certain ships. As well might a criminal
seek to evade paying the penalty of his
crime on the plea that his victim had been
duly threatened with the fate which over-
took him. The "hyphenated American"
voters—the fruitful soil upon which the
German and Austrian diplomatic agents
have been sowing the seeds of conspi-
racies and the clamour of whose
agitation almost drowned, for a time,
the true opinion of the American
people—endeavoured to foist the German
policy upon Congress. It was a grave
error of judgment, due to the belief that
America was "too proud to fight" no
matter how great the provocation. Presi-
dent WILSON, in his endeavour to secure,
by peaceful means, due recognition of the
laws of humanity, exercised such remark-
able patience in the interminable con-
troversy with the Wilhelmstrasse that

many doubted his courage. Obloquy was
heaped upon him and his attitude became
the subject of derision in every country
of the world. When at last, however, he
realised that peace was not possible with
honour, his patience became exhausted,
and he announced his firm resolve never
to consent to any legislation infringing in
the smallest degree the right of Americans
to the freedom of the seas. At the last
moment it was suggested that possible
trouble might be avoided and the direct
issue evaded if the proposed resolutions
were superseded by a general vote of con-
fidence in the Presidential policy. To this
compromise President WILSON refused
consent. He determined that Congress
should either vote directly upon the one
question of the safety of American citizens
at sea, or that an appeal should be made to
the electorate. His confidence in the justice
of his cause and in the honour of his coun-
trymen has been splendidly vindicated.
By substantial majorities the representa-
tives of the American nation in both
Houses have determined that the rights
of Americans shall be respected and
their lives safeguarded. The scenes of
enthusiasm in the Senate when the result
of the debate was announced have been
unparalleled since the declaration of war
upon Spain. Congress is the body in
America which decides the ultimate
question of war or peace, and the result
of the divisions will convey little comfort
to German partisans. The PRESIDENT is
now assured that he has the full weight
of public opinion behind him, and the
knowledge can only serve to strengthen
his hands. Previously it was questioned
whether he spoke with the voice of the
nation when he insisted upon the ob-
servance of international law. Now all
doubts on the point have been swept
away, and the American people have
cleared themselves from the stigma
of thinking only of their own material
interests, of contenting themselves with
unavailing verbal protests when organised
crimes unequalled in the history of civilised
nations called aloud for action. It is to
be hoped that a truce among the political
parties in the United States will follow,
and that those who condemned President
WILSON's policy as pusillanimous and as
bringing contempt upon the name of
America will lend him their support in
order that a united nation may be ready
for any eventuality which it may be called
upon to face. The sacrifice of one Ameri-
can life now, as a result of a submarine
attack on a merchant vessel must bring
the great neutral Republic actively and
openly to the side of the Allies. That is
not a risk which Germany can afford to
take unless she considers her position to be
so desperate that nothing can make it
worse, while, on the other hand, a further
aggression to the forces arrayed against her
might serve as an excuse for relinquishing
the struggle. The latest cables, however,
indicate that Count BERNSTORFF has learnt
his lesson and is in a more accommodating
mood.

A mail for Europe via Siberia closes
to-morrow at 5 p.m.
The *S.S. Hamana*, of the Douglas Steam-
ship Co., is reported to have been sold to
a shipping firm at Haiphong for £16,500.
Messrs. Benjamin & Potts are in receipt
of the following telegram from their
Singapore agents with regard to the
Raub output for the last month:—9,823
tons, 1,146 ounces.
Mr. T. Kusumoto, who has been manager
of the Hongkong office of the Nippon
Yusen Kaisha for nearly 10 years, has
just been promoted to an important posi-
tion in the Head Office, Tokio. Mr. B.
Mori, manager at Tientsin, has been trans-
ferred to take Mr. Kusumoto's place.
At an Examination in First Aid, held
recently under the auspices of St. John
Ambulance Association at the St. Andrew's
Church Hall, Kowloon, the following
students were successful:—Miss Beatrice
R. Abloh, Miss Hannah Evans, Mrs.
Elizabeth Green, Miss Lillian Neave, Miss
Mary Neave, Miss Lillian W. Tregillus.
Dr. Dalmahey Allan was the Hon. Lec-
turer to the Class, and Dr. W. V. M.
Koch acted as Hon. Examiner.

MACAO NOTES.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]
MACAO, March 9th.

FIRE BUT NOT WATER.
A fire broke out last Friday night at a
Sam-so wine shop, 95, Rua 5 de Outubro.
Though the premises were not more than
600 metres from the Fire Brigade Station,
assistance did not arrive for almost an
hour, and then it was found that water
pipes laid down for use in such cases
yielded no water, the reservoir being dry
and the pumps at the pumping-station
broken. It is now nearly five years since
pipes were laid in many of the principal
streets in China-town, but they have never
yet been used for the purpose for which
they were intended.

THE CARNIVAL.
The three days' carnival has come to an
end. Many dances were held and crowds
of jolly fellows paraded the streets with
a band, flags, etc. Some of them took up
their stand on the Macao Club terrace and
pelted passers-by with flour, etc., much to
the annoyance of some.

SCHOOL PRIZE DISTRIBUTION.
The College of Sta. Rosa de Lima held
its distribution of prizes for the year
1914-1915 last Saturday. The invita-
tions were limited to the children, much to
the disappointment of the general public
and of the pupils themselves, who cannot
but contrast the dullness of the proceedings
with the festivities at other schools. This
school is under the direction of a Com-
mittee, and the president, the Bishop of
Macao, failed for more than five years to
attend a meeting.

THE PROCESSION OF THE CROSS.
Weather permitting, there will be the
procession of the Cross on Saturday at 7
o'clock from Saint Agostinho Church to the
Cathedral and again on Sunday. No doubt
many Hongkong residents will visit this
colony for the occasion.

HONGKONG TENNIS TOURNA- MENT.

RESULTS TO DATE.

A start has at last been made with the
Hongkong C.C.'s tennis tournament.
Several games were played off on Wednes-
day evening, the play throughout being
keen and interesting, with the following
results:—
HANDICAP SINGLES, "A."—F. A. Red-
mond (scratch) beat L. N. Murphy (own-
s-3), 6-4, 4-6, 6-4. Capt. Milner Jones
(own 15-1) beat Lt. Col. Faichnie (own
4-0), 6-1, 7-5.
OPEN CHAMPIONSHIP SINGLES.—Ng Sze
Kwong beat Ng Sze Cheung, 6-3, 6-1,
6-4.
HANDICAP SINGLES, "B."—G. W. Sewell
(own 15-3) beat O. H. Ritter (own 2-6),
6-4, 6-2.

Yesterday's games resulted as follows:—
MIXED DOUBLES HANDICAP.
Capt. and Mrs. Hammond (own 3-6) beat
Mr. and Mrs. N. L. Smith (own 5-0),
6-2, 6-2.
HANDICAP SINGLES.
P. S. Leigh-Bennett (own 15-9) beat O.
F. Lubatti (own 1-6), 6-3, 6-0.
TO-DAY'S GAMES.
The following matches are fixed to be
played this afternoon:—
Open Championship Singles.—J. M. de
J. Lopes v. A. H. Crook.
Handicap Singles "A."—S. E. Green
(own 30) v. Rev. Cooper-Hunt (own 3-6).
Handicap Singles "B."—H. E. Muriel
(own 15-3) v. F. Syme-Thomson (own
15-3).
Mixed Doubles Handicap.—Mr. and Mrs.
J. R. Greaves (own) v. G. W. Sewell
and Mrs. Laubert (own 3-0).

GARMENTS FOR THE TROOPS.

Lady May informs us that this week the
following articles have been sent by the
"Little Bit Workers Society" and women
of Kowloon to Lt. Colonel Scott,
R.A.M.C., Commanding 14th General
Hospital, Alexandria:—
Through the courtesy of Messrs. Shawan,
Tomes & Co., 6 dressing gowns, 4 suits
pyjamas, 19 pairs socks, 12 pairs slippers,
2 dozen handkerchiefs, 4 dozen pairs mit-
tens, 24 mufflers, 1 sleeping cap, 1 Bal-
clava cap, 20 sticks, and 1 set Staunton
chessmen and board.
Two parcels of women's and children's
clothes have been sent to Miss Vivian, the
Maurice Hostel, 52, Herbert Street, Hox-
ton, N.
The ladies of the Union Church Work-
Party have sent several parcels of socks,
shirts, etc., by the English mail to Miss
E. M. Miller, Highland Casualty-Clearing
Station, British Expeditionary Force,
France.

RUBBER EXPORTS FROM BRITISH MALAYA.

A cablegram from the Government to the
Malay States Information Agency gives
the export of plantation rubber from the
Straits Settlements for the year 1915 as
34,591 tons, compared with 19,727 tons in
1914, and 11,888 tons in 1913. It is in-
teresting to note the enormous development
of the rubber industry during the past
few years in the Malay Peninsula. So
recently as 1912 the total export from
British Malaya was 21,305 tons. In the
year just closed the total export was
79,415 tons, or more than half of the whole
world's production of wild and plantation
rubber.

THE WAR.

NEW GERMAN OFFENSIVE.

NO CAUSE FOR ANXIETY.

GERMAN FLEET ON THE MOVE.

TURKISH CAUCASUS CAMPAIGN BROKEN.

FIRST LORD'S REPLY TO MR. CHURCHILL.

TRADE WAR BY DOMINIONS.

FRANCO-BELGIAN FRONT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE GERMAN OFFENSIVE.

NO CAUSE FOR ANXIETY.

PARIS, March 8th.
2.40 p.m.

Military writers emphasise that there is no cause for anxiety at the new German thrusts on the left bank of the Meuse, where the Germans are now hurling a reserve of 100,000 men, having failed at Douaumont.

The vigour of the enemy's offensive is considered good for the Allies, as it will prevent another German offensive in the West for a long time, whereas the French possess large reserves which they have not yet used.

So far, five German Generals have been killed at Verdun. It appears that the Germans have been compelled to change their methods. Generals and Commanders now heading the troops in assaults.

NO CHANGE AT VERDUN.

MUCH ARTILLERY ACTIVITY.

LONDON, March 8th.
3.35 p.m.

A French official announcement states:—There is no change north of Verdun. The bombardment has continued westward of the Meuse, but no infantry attack was attempted. The French batteries are replying vigorously both westward and eastward of the Meuse. There has been lively artillery activity in Woëvre, the French bombarding Blainville, Grimaucourt and Fresnoes. A German attack on the railway and Manheulles was smashed by artillery and infantry fire. The French attacked eastward of Maisons-de-Champagne, and won back the trenches seized by the Germans on the 6th. They also took a number of prisoners, and repulsed a German counter-attack. The French batteries are bombarding German motor-transport in Argonne.

MINE WARFARE.

AND TRENCH-MORTAR FIGHTING.

PARIS, March 8th.
12.10 a.m.

A communiqué states:—Near Grenay there has been trench-mortar fighting, during which we considerably damaged the enemy's defences. Yesterday the enemy sprang a mine near the Ypres-Commines railway, but no damage was done. To-day our artillery bombarded the vicinity. By exploding a mine east of Laventie we interrupted the enemy's mining. The enemy shelled our position east of Vermelles.

GERMAN CLAIMS.

LONDON, March 9th.

A German communiqué claims the capture of 58 officers, 3,377 men, ten guns and much war material at Forges and Bequerville, and of eleven officers, 700 men and a few machine guns at Fresnoes.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

UNSUCCESSFUL GERMAN ATTACKS.

FRENCH AIR BOMBARDMENTS.

PARIS, March 9th.
2.40 a.m.

A communiqué states:—The enemy, west of the Meuse, attempted to re-advance under cover of an intense bombardment. His attack, which was made with great strength against Bothencourt, was repulsed. A French counter-attack in Corbeaux Wood, which the Germans penetrated on Tuesday, ejected the enemy from the greater part of the wood, of which the Germans now hold only the eastern extremity. The bombardment on the right bank of the Meuse was again most intense in the region of Douaumont, where the Germans unsuccessfully attempted to attack our lines east of the fort.

An enemy infantry attack re-occupied the Hardaumont Redoubt which we captured on Tuesday. There has been a severe cannonade in Woëvre. Our batteries on the heights of the Meuse are vigorously replying to the German artillery. A bomb attack in Upper Alsace resulted in the destruction of a German works north of the Aisne, in Argonne.

Sixteen French aeroplanes dropped 124 bombs on a station on the Metz-Sablon railway, hitting trains. A German squadron tried to pursue, but the French machine returned to the starting point with the exception of one, which was compelled to land on account of engine trouble.

AUSTRALIANS AT VERDUN.

A CORRECTION.

LONDON, March 9th.

There has been much speculation regarding the Hon. Mr. Pearce's speech, and Melbourne now cables that Mr. Pearce, who was praising the defence of Verdun, said that "somewhere in France," under General Joffre, was a splendid Australian Siege Brigade, which was probably the finest body of men who ever marched through the streets of Melbourne.

[A cable which appeared in Thursday's issue stated that Mr. Pearce, who is the Australian Minister of Defence, announced that an Australian Siege Brigade was assisting the French at Verdun.]

NAVAL ACTIVITIES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

ANOTHER SUBMARINE NOTE.

GERMANY COMPLAINS TO AMERICA OF GREAT BRITAIN.

WASHINGTON, March 8th.

Count Bernstorff has handed Mr. Lansing another long submarine memorandum. It is understood that this complains that Great Britain is taking advantage of American attitude to instruct armed merchantmen to act offensively towards submarines. Count Bernstorff admits that International Law does not provide for the use of submarines, and offers to operate them on the basis of International Law existing before the war if Great Britain will also respect these laws.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

GERMAN FLEET ON THE MOVE.

FIFTY BIG WARSHIPS AND OTHER CRAFT SIGHTED.

AMSTERDAM, March 9th.

A trawler which has arrived at Ymuiden reports that on Monday afternoon it sighted off Terschelling at least fifty big German warships, a large fleet of armed trawlers, two Zeppelins, and numerous submarines travelling westward. Five large cruisers of unknown nationality passed Ymuiden at five on Monday morning steaming at full speed.

[Terschelling is an island in the North Sea.]

THE NAVAL DEBATE.

MR. BALFOUR REPLIES TO MR. CHURCHILL.

LONDON, March 8th.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Balfour, First Lord of the Admiralty, replied to Mr. Churchill, saying that his speech was very unfortunate both in form and substance. He re-affirmed that the Admiralty policy of construction compared most favourably with anything ever accomplished, and pointed out, caustically, that under the Churchill régime skilled shipwrights were allowed to enlist, and that Mr. Churchill used the guns and gun-mountings destined for dreadnoughts for monitors. Nevertheless, the Fleet was more powerful than in Mr. Churchill's time, and would become stronger every month.

Mr. Balfour concluded by remarking that he had listened to Mr. Churchill's suggestion to recall Lord Fisher with profound stupefaction. He paid a warm tribute to Sir Henry Jackson, and declared that he would hold himself to be contemptible if he yielded to the demand for Sir Henry Jackson's removal.

Mr. Churchill rose immediately, and asserted that he had tried to impress the country with the necessity for construction to be continued at the highest speed; and in order that a note of warning should be sounded.

MR. CHURCHILL'S INTERVENTION CAUSES A SENSATION.

LONDON, March 8th.

Lord Fisher listened to the debate in the House of Commons, and was loudly cheered when he rose to leave.

Mr. Winston Churchill's references to Lord Fisher were received with applause. It was expected that Mr. Churchill would make a dramatic reappearance, but scarcely the sensation which he furnished.

The House listened with bewilderment to his demand for Lord Fisher's recall, in view of the belief that it was Mr. Asquith's refusal to accept Lord Fisher's dictation and to dismiss Mr. Churchill from the Government that led to Lord Fisher's resignation.

This bewilderment is reflected in the Press comments, which admit inability to understand the precise purpose of Mr. Churchill's intervention. Regret is also expressed that the matter has been raised in a manner likely to provoke personal controversy.

LOSS OF THE "PERSIA."

NOT TO BE INVESTIGATED.

LONDON, March 9th.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Runciman said that the Board of Trade had decided not to investigate the loss of the *Persia*.

RUSSIAN FRONT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

TURKS STILL BEING DRIVEN.

PETROGRAD, March 8th.

A communiqué states:—We continue to drive the Turks beyond Mapavri. We have occupied Cola, which is twenty seven miles westward of Kermanshah, and a hundred miles from Bagdad.

RUSSIAN PROGRESS IN ASIA MINOR.

PETROGRAD, March 9th.

A communiqué states:—In Asia Minor we have captured Rizeh. It is also mentioned that, on the 6th inst., in Persia, we occupied Senneh, which is fifty versts north of Kermanshah.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

TURKISH CAUCASUS CAMPAIGN BROKEN.

PEACE RUMOURS IN NEW YORK.

LONDON, March 8th.

It is stated in New York that definite information has reached Washington to the effect that the backbone of the Turkish campaign in the Caucasus has been broken, and that Turkey has approached Russia on the subject of a separate peace.

GENERAL.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE DOMINIONS AND WAR PROBLEMS.

IMPORTANT MATTERS TO BE DISCUSSED.

LONDON, March 7th.

The Hon. Mr. W. M. Hughes, Prime Minister of Australia, interviewed by Reuter, said that Australia intended to eradicate German trade root and branch. He came to England on the invitation of the Imperial Government to discuss war matters, including the position of the Dominions at the Peace Conference, the policy for the Pacific question, and also regarding German influence in the trade of the Empire. He had proposals to submit in relation to all these matters.

The *Times* says it is understood that Mr. Bona Law will begin his conferences with Mr. Hughes to-morrow. There is reason to believe that the meetings between Mr. Hughes, Mr. Massey (Prime Minister of New Zealand) and Sir Robert Borden (Prime Minister of Canada) have resulted in an agreement on many important points. Mr. Hughes, therefore, meets the Imperial Government in the unique position of representing three Dominions.

Mr. Hughes, during his five weeks' stay, intends to speak frankly in public on after-the-war problems. Sir Robert Borden will soon be in England, and he and Mr. Hughes will meet, and will later confer with Mr. Massey in Canada if the last-named does not reach England before they leave.

PROPOSED MINISTRY OF COMMERCE.

MR. ASQUITH RECEIVES DEPUTATION.

LONDON, March 8th.

Mr. Asquith, receiving a deputation from the Chambers of Commerce of the Empire, promised to consider the establishment of a Ministry of Commerce. He said he hoped the Allies' Trade Conference, which would probably meet within the next fortnight, would reach conclusions of a satisfactory nature to Britain and her Dominions. On the subject of German trade, Mr. Asquith said it was most desirable to hear what the Premiers of the Dominions had to say.

Mr. Asquith also announced that the Government were preparing a "Peace Book" to enable commercial interests to meet the situation after the war, and to make adequate preparation.

WITHDRAWING GERMAN FROM MACEDONIA.

PARIS, March 8th.

A Salonika telegram states that numerous German effectives are being hurriedly withdrawn from Macedonia.

MORE AIR-RAID VICTIMS.

LONDON, March 8th.

Five more persons who were injured in the air-raid have died. It is now ascertained that fifty-two persons were injured.

LORD FISHER ATTENDS WAR COUNCIL.

LONDON, March 8th.

Lord Fisher attended a meeting of the War Council.

LORD CURZON.

LONDON, March 9th.

Lord Curzon, who sustained a broken arm, has undergone an operation.

ARMY APPOINTMENT.

LONDON, March 9th.

A *Gazette* announces that Major Lamb, of the Bombay Volunteer Artillery, has been made a temporary Major of the Garrison Artillery.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

REBEL ATTACKS IN CANTON RIVER.

EASILY REPULSED.

HONGKONG, March 9th.

A local Chinese newspaper states that the rebels attacked the Whampoa forts in the Canton River and also the cruiser *Chao-hao*.

The attacks were easily repulsed.

THE "NELLORE."

FIRE EXTINGUISHED AND VESSEL BEACHED.

LONDON, March 8th.

The fire on the P. and O. *Nellore* is being got under.

LATER.

Lloyd's agent at Malta reports that the *Nellore* has been scuttled and beached at Sliema Creek; and that the fire has been extinguished.

GERMAN MAN-POWER.

LIMIT REACHED BY AUGUST.

AVERAGE OF LOSSES.

The following despatch has been received from Mr. H. Warner Allen, special correspondent of the British Press with the French armies:—

Up to the present there has been no evidence to upset the estimated average of German losses arrived at many months ago, and we have every reason to believe that they have lost, and are continuing to lose, an average of 300,000 men per month, dead or otherwise permanently disabled. From calculations which have recently appeared in the French Press, and which estimate the total man-power of Germany at about nine millions, it appears that on January 1st, 1916, the Germans had available, to keep up their numbers, a reserve of about 800,000, including their 1917 contingent, which has not yet been called to the colours. If the present rate of wastage is maintained, this reserve of 800,000 men should be exhausted at some time during the month of April. In these circumstances, it is clear that Germany must seek for more reserves.

On November 1st last the German military authorities called up all the categories of men liable to military service throughout the empire, with the exception of the 1917 contingent. Every man belonging to the active army, to the reserve, the Ersatz reserve, the Landwehr, and Landsturm (first and second band trained and untrained), and the 1916 contingent has been mobilised. Further reserves can only be obtained by extraordinary measures, and these measures have already actually been taken, or are under consideration.

MEDICAL STANDARD RELAXED. On the one hand there is the possibility of finding a certain number of men more or less serviceable among those who have been declared unfit for service. Already the medical restrictions have been very much relaxed, as proved by the physique of the prisoners taken recently. It does not appear likely that this measure will provide the German army with many men. As a general rule Germany rejects as unfit only between 25,000 and 50,000 men out of a yearly contingent of between 500,000 and 600,000. The smallness of the percentage thus rejected suggests that the general physical average of these men must be very low, and it would be an optimistic German who would believe that more than 400,000 second-line troops could be secured by this means.

On the other hand, there is a possibility that the military age limit may be raised from 45 to 50, or even 54. Death by natural causes has greatly reduced the number of men available of these ages. Perhaps an additional million might be affected by the raising of the limit to 50 years of age, but probably a good many fewer. It seems that the maximum of men to be affected by raising the age limit to 54 would be about 1,800,000.

After the age of 45, however, a large proportion of men are totally unfitted for military service, and it seems unlikely that over 30 per cent. could really be utilised by the German military authorities. Moreover, a great many indispensable posts in Germany itself are being held by men over 45, who have replaced younger men, and their withdrawal would have very serious effects on the internal life of the Empire. In practice, if the Germans can raise 400,000 men of more or less inferior quality over the age of 45 they will have done well.

There remains the possibility of calling to the colours a certain proportion of the able-bodied men who are still engaged in various important works in the interior of the Empire. It is calculated that these amount to about 700,000 men all told. When the importance of ammunition factories is taken into consideration, it appears improbable that this number can be largely diminished. Probably the most the Germans will be able to draw from this source will not exceed 100,000 men.

We therefore arrive at the conclusion that, by extraordinary measures, the Germans may still be able to raise another 800,000, for the most part of inferior quality, to keep pace with the wastage of their army, and that this last and final reserve should be exhausted, if the average of wastage remains stationary, during the month of August next.

The latest story from Sandhurst is given by Quex in the *Evening News*:—Overnight the cadets conspired. When next morning the sergeant gave the order "Number off from the right!" the voices rang out: "One, two, three, four; five, six, seven, eight, nine, ten, eleven, twelve, thirteen, fourteen, fifteen, sixteen, seventeen, eighteen, nineteen, twenty, twenty-one, twenty-two, twenty-three, twenty-four, twenty-five, twenty-six, twenty-seven, twenty-eight, twenty-nine, thirty, thirty-one, thirty-two, thirty-three, thirty-four, thirty-five, thirty-six, thirty-seven, thirty-eight, thirty-nine, forty, forty-one, forty-two, forty-three, forty-four, forty-five, forty-six, forty-seven, forty-eight, forty-nine, fifty, fifty-one, fifty-two, fifty-three, fifty-four, fifty-five, fifty-six, fifty-seven, fifty-eight, fifty-nine, sixty, sixty-one, sixty-two, sixty-three, sixty-four, sixty-five, sixty-six, sixty-seven, sixty-eight, sixty-nine, seventy, seventy-one, seventy-two, seventy-three, seventy-four, seventy-five, seventy-six, seventy-seven, seventy-eight, seventy-nine, eighty, eighty-one, 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NAPIER JOHNSTONE'S

"SQUARE BOTTLE"

WHISKY.

UNVARIED FOR OVER

150 YEARS.

THE SAME TO-DAY AS IN

1745.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

SOLE AGENTS IN HONGKONG:

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.,

and from ALL WINE MERCHANTS.

Be Fat—Not Funny



PUT ON FIRM, HEALTHY FLESH WHERE EVERY OUNCE WILL COUNT.

If women and men only knew the piteous, the gibes and the ridicule, that pinched cheeks, scrawny chests and scarecrow figures make, they would certainly do something to add flesh to their bones, and round out their figures.

Even thin people that see this announcement know that this is the truth. If thin, and so-called skinny people only knew that their lack of weight is caused by a lack of the system to turn the food they eat into firm, hard flesh they would not lose all hope.

It is a simple act to make flesh, provided you do it in a perfectly natural manner. The food you eat and the water you drink contain every quality that goes to make flesh, but if the digestive juices, the stomach and the digestive canal do not take out of this food everything that the system demands, then of course the body is impoverished, and draws upon what little flesh you have for the nourishment it needs.

One of the greatest successes in flesh building ever known is now having much success in the Far East. Almost every state and country has had within the last few months ample proof of the power of this flesh builder. It is nothing more or less than a little tablet, prepared after the most scientific and natural means. It does not contain harmful or worthless drugs; you do not have to tear down one part of your system to build up another, but all you have to do is to carry a few of these tablets in your pocket or your purse; eat what you will and when you will; take two of these tablets, and the food you eat with the aid of the tablets will go into your system in good, rich blood, to make firm, healthy flesh.

Don't diet or gorge yourself; don't walk and exercise yourself and exhaust your already weakened vital forces, but do the very best thing that nature does in all animal life—put into the system the things that the system craves.

These little tablets are sold under the name of Sargol tablets. They are harmless, and yet powerful. No matter what the condition of your stomach, they will lend themselves readily and do their work properly without any ill effects.

A Gold Medal was awarded Sargol at the Brussels Exposition in 1910, another at Rome in 1911. A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD., VICTORIA DISPENSARY, THE PHARMACY, QUEEN'S DISPENSARY, THE EDWARD DISPENSARY, and all other first-class Chemists in Hongkong have it in stock.

"Don't Worry—Take Sargol."

THE WESTERN FRONT.

WINNING THROUGH.

NEW TACTICS FOR OLD.

[By "THE TIMES" MILITARY CORRESPONDENT.]

Those of us who are confirmed Westerners and believe that, so far as we are concerned, a decision is to be sought on that front, and on that front alone, are compelled to give reasons for the faith that is in us, and to answer those who regard the situation in France and Flanders as a stalemate, and therefore seek about in distant fields for other theatres for our efforts.

It must first be pointed out once more, and with wearisome repetition, that the main forces of our chief enemy have always been concentrated on this front, where there now stand two-thirds of the total available field forces of the German Empire. There can be no doubt at all that the centre of gravity of the German military power is here, and that it is here, therefore, that we should amass a superior force in order to seek victory which will be decisive.

This victory has been found difficult to obtain, as might have been expected, but the principle of striking at the centre of gravity remains intact in spite of the difficulty, and all that emerges from the strength of German positions and numbers is that we must make correspondingly greater efforts to overcome this strength, and, in short, to meet it by superior strength, both of men and guns.

Can we truly say that we have followed up this purpose consistently and with all our might? We cannot say that we have, because we and the French have diverted to distant theatres since the war began not less than 600,000 men, with their corresponding guns and munitions, and have thus weakened the force that had these diverted numbers been at our disposal for the May and September offensives in the West we might have dealt the Germans a fatal blow.

DISTANT ADVENTURES.

Assuredly these secondary operations and diversions have brought us scant profit. Those who would renew and extend these secondary campaigns—and their stoutest advocates admit that they are secondary—should first show cause that they will provoke a decision favourable to us, and secondly, that the large contingents of troops which they will require from us and France will not leave us dangerously weak in the West, the face of the main mass of the German operating armies. This case has never been made out. The writer has examined half a dozen wild-card projects, including the proposed advance from Salonika to the Danube, and feels confident that the best instructed opinion would reject them all. They all leave us unduly weak in the West; they entail a continuing and ruinously costly employment of many hundred transports and warships in waters not cleared of hostile submarines; while they involve operations in mountainous or difficult countries devoid of good communications, and therefore peculiarly unsuited for armies like those of England and of France. They give into activity armies with which we are not principally concerned, such as the Bulgarian armies of the Kaiser, armies which might not be actively hostile if we left them alone, and they all play the German game of saving German troops and of diverting us from our main purpose. This purpose is to go on killing and wounding 200,000 German troops a month until it becomes obvious to the densest mind in the Fatherland that German aims cannot be attained. Let us be quit of our wander-year, and get back, with no more relapses, to the main business in hand.

WESTERN ADVANTAGES.

The presence of our main armies in North-Eastern France entails advantages other than those already enumerated. These main armies protect not only France, but England. They can always and rapidly bring such pressure to bear that Germany will be fearful of making large drafts upon her armies in the West for some new enterprise, such as an overseas attack on England, and, if this latter attack takes place, we can hope to bring back rapidly to England, from the present positions occupied by our armies, sufficient troops to make England safe. Our coast is within sound of the guns of the Germans, and we have this important advantage, namely, that, standing where we do, we are close to our home bases and sources of supply. Being close, we can immediately replenish expended munitions, as we cannot always do with the same facility far afield, while the flow of drafts to the front, and the return of sick and wounded to the home territory, are rapid, easy, and sure. By concentrating our main armies where they are we can thus make the most effective and the most damaging use of them, while we act in a country where our own armament, and our transport and provided with an admirable railway service. The whole organization of our original Expeditionary Force, and of our Territorial and New Armies, was based upon the assumption that they were to fight in civilized countries and in a temperate climate. To fight in countries and climates that are the reverse entails a transformation of armament, clothing, transport, and much else. On all counts, therefore, the West is the best theatre for us, and the nearer that our armies stand to the Channel ports the easier can the war be maintained.

TERRITORIAL GAINS.

Some people are impressed by the amount of Allied territory which the Germans hold. If this argument deserved to impress we might point out that we have conquered and now occupy German Colonial territory of some 600,000 square miles, equal to treble the area of Germany herself. But the fact does not carry us very far, and similarly, though the occupation by Germany of Belgium and Serbia, and of parts of France and Russia, is vexatious, it is not the case that we have yet delivered a serious attack without any concern for our supply of shells. Neither we nor the French have been wholly so fortunate as that, but as time goes on each one of our attacks will be more deadly from the artillery point of view, and we may often enjoy the luxury of driving the enemy out of his trenches by shell fire alone.

A CHANGE OF TACTICS.

The long periods of quiescence, which are unacceptable in principle and yet elapse between one of our attacks and another are largely due to want of shells, and when we have a practically unlimited supply we can do much better. If we carry on in the future as we have in the past we do not get forward with our war of attrition, but rather get back, and with the experience now behind us we must change our tactics to

in the West, and as the number of our heavy guns and howitzers continues to grow, and the supply of shells mounts up, we can make each fresh attack upon him with greater profit, and impose more sacrifices upon him when he attacks us.

BREAKING THE LINE.

But, it is urged, we cannot break the German lines, and what is the use of attacking them, if, in such attacks, we lose more men than we gain? These visions of breaking the German lines; these dreams of swallowing the whole German Army at a gulp; these half-a-dozen objectives given to our infantry in an attack and carrying them far beyond the support of their artillery; these massed Corps of Cavalry ready to stream through the famous Gap, have never appeared to the writer very much, since they have appeared to him to be based upon a fallacy—namely, the expected surreption of the manoeuvre battle, which, like good Queen Anne and Roland's mare, is unfortunately dead.

How can we expect to break the German lines in one battle? There are lines upon lines, and when we have taken the Aubers Ridge and the Vimy Heights there will be Lilla, the Dendre, the Scheldt, the Meuse, the Rhine, and many more lines, as there will be for us if the Germans attack us, so that this basic idea of breaking the line, good for Trafalgar, is really quite out of place. It is even harmful, for when we win a serious victory like that of September last, when we dispose of 150,000 Germans and capture 150 German guns, we are not content because we have not attained the unattainable and our cavalry have not streamed through the famous Gap. It is lucky that they have not, because the country is unrideable, covered with obstacles, and confines cavalry to roads where a division can be held up by a few machine-guns. But if, leaving these really puerile plans aside, and abandoning the idea of breaking the line, we had said before September 25 that we were going to break the German lines and capture 150 German guns, we should have been considered the accomplishment of this purpose a great feat, and we should have been satisfied instead of dissatisfied with the result.

Moreover, this misconception of the real problem leads to heavy and unnecessary losses. The writer showed, after Neuve Chapelle, that there were two ways of attacking the enemy's lines, one of which was to grip and hold, and the other to go on after capturing the enemy's first lines with the idea of breaking through and winning a decisive battle. We took Neuve Chapelle and its immediately surrounding defences with little more than 2,000 casualties, but, going on into the blue, we did no good; we ran into the German reserves, and we came back to the lines laden with 10,000 more of our men on the floor. The same underlying idea of finishing off the Germans at a blow recurs in our May and September offensives, which equally cost us heavy losses, because we were not content to occupy and consolidate our first gains, and to postpone a further advance until our guns had moved forward and were ready once more to support with their admirable fire our incomparable infantry. We and the French have exhausted the possibilities of the tactics upon which our tactics were based in the battles of 1915, and our next business is to set out to find better, with experience as our search-light.

ALLIED CO-OPERATION NEEDED.

Certainly, we can do better. To begin with, it really is time to beg the Higher Command of the Allies to forsake the habit of acting separately on each front without regard to the proceedings elsewhere. The failure of the Great Powers of the Allies to co-operate, and to begin their offensive movements more or less simultaneously, has been a grievous disadvantage to us, and has enabled the Germans to use the aid of their admirable railways, to play the game of *chasse-croisé* every time. Blocks of German troops are transferred from one front to another, and are effectively used, because our various offensives do not synchronize and the same German troops which were fighting one power yesterday are fighting another to-day. It is an elementary duty of the Allied War Council, if it still exists, to decide upon the approximate date, and then for all of us to attack together, in order to deprive Germany of an advantage of which, in the past she has profited altogether too much.

A GENERAL ATTACK.

What is true for the whole great strategic theatre is also true for each front. If the operation which we purpose is likely to extend beyond 48 hours, it is quite obvious that, unless the whole German front is attacked, or at all events menaced and harried, our enemy has a simple game to play, for, using his railways again, as well as motor transport, he rushes up the reserves of all neighbouring sectors to the front which we are attacking, and meets us at length in equal force. What, Werder did on the Lysine in 1911, and Foch did at Ypres, German generals are doing now. Most, if not all, of our attacks have been condemned to sterility in advance because we have attacked on narrow fronts, have spun out our operations, sometimes over weeks, and by maintaining a passive attitude on other parts of the front have placed all the trumps in German hands. The 100 German battalions which met the French in Champagne rapidly grew to 300 because the neighbouring sectors remained quiescent, and so it has been with us, on a smaller scale.

A general offensive by all the Allies at once and a general offensive on each front, are the tactics which will hurt Germany the most and they are therefore to be commended. These are being rendered more possible every day by the rapid increase of our heavy howitzers and munitions generally, enabling us to devote an increasingly large number of heavy guns to all our sectors, and to maintain a good rate of fire for a longer time. It is not the case that we have yet delivered a serious attack without any concern for our supply of shells. Neither we nor the French have been wholly so fortunate as that, but as time goes on each one of our attacks will be more deadly from the artillery point of view, and we may often enjoy the luxury of driving the enemy out of his trenches by shell fire alone.

RUSSIAN ACTION IN PERSIA.

CLEARING OUT THE REBELS.

In well informed quarters Reuter's Agency learns that the latest news from Persia, both telegraphic and otherwise, leads to the belief that the Russians are gradually ridding Northern Persia of the rebel element. It is true that here and there the German propaganda and German money are successful, in the case of individuals, in giving rise to local trouble, but on the whole the situation shows improvement.

Evidence of this is to be found in a telegram received announcing that the Imperial Bank of Persia has recommenced business at Hamadan, order having been restored in that town owing to the arrival of Russian troops. A further telegram states that the British at Kerman, who had to leave that place last month, have arrived safely at Bunder Abbas. The colony is a fairly large one, and after the departure from Kerman it was reported that owing to trouble on the road the refugees would be compelled to go through Seistan. It was also stated that the British community from Yezd, including a missionary staff of ten persons, had arrived at Ardistan en route to Teheran, and were therefore in the district protected by Russian troops.

A further telegram announces that negotiations are taking place for the release of the British colony from Shiraz, who are now at Ahlan, but so far they have been without success. A private letter received in London from a member of a British firm, who has escaped from Sultanabad to Teheran, states that when he left the German Consul was pouring men into German bad, which was completely in German hands. He added that the road between Kerman and Yezd was unsafe, and that three posts had been looted. The latest news concerning Russian movements, however, would seem to indicate that the rebel position in Sultanabad is being rendered precarious by the advance of the troops.

Other letters, which were sent from Persia as late as December 20th, give a more coherent account of the situation. These state that a large portion of the Russian force left on December 1st, succeeding from Kerman to Hamadan and Kerdue the rebels round that place and Kerdue against the rebels between Hamadan and Kerman. The artillery of the Russians completely out-ranged that of the gendarmes, and their success was complete.

At the very moment of this victory the Germans spread broadcast a report of a severe Russian defeat. This at first caused some excitement, but on the truth being known a large number of the Austro-German-Turkish people who were at Kerman at once for Isfahan. The latest news is that the Russians continued to push on to Kermanshah, and that, after the Russian victory, they were meeting with little resistance. In Teheran the situation was quiet, the most serious feature being the want of money. A very significant statement is contained in one letter, that the Persian Government had requested the Russians to clear the country of rebels as far as Kerman and Isfahan.

Communication between Kerman and the capital was prohibited, the road being kept by a cordon of gendarmes.

Marital law prevailed on the Sultanabad-Kerman road, and no one is allowed to travel over it except by permission of the German Vice-Consul. At Sultanabad, where some of the British colony sought refuge in the house of an Armenian, the gendarmes had been guilty of looting.

The changed conditions. Hitherto the old conception of the infantry as the queen of battles has ruled. Our actions have on the whole been fought with this dominating idea in our minds. The guns have provided the overtone, but when the curtain has been rung up we have always discovered the infantry as chief actors. The infantry remain the principal arm and we can never make too much of it nor use it with too violent energy when the opportunity arises. But the predominance of modern artillery in present-day fighting has become most marked, and it is a question whether in this trench warfare we should not use the infantry as a complementary arm, and see what happens when we subordinate its action to that of the guns. If we knock to pieces the first line system of hostile trenches and obstacles with our shells, form our *barage* of fire beyond, counter-batter the German artillery more effectively and then use our infantry to occupy and consolidate the ground gained, and await the advance of our guns to fresh positions before we continue our attack, we may hope to gain solid successes and to cause the enemy much greater loss than we suffer ourselves. The official account of the losses and exhaustion of the Germans under the French shell fire in Champagne must be read and understood.

Cavalry Commanders.

There is one subject which continually comes before us when we study our recent battles and look into the future—namely, the predominance of cavalry officers in our higher commands. Our main armies in France and in the Balkans, our Army Corps recently at Suvla, and other Armies, Army Corps, and divisions have an undue number of cavalry officers at their head. It is true that, thanks to the cavalry renaissance of recent years, this arm found itself when war broke out with an unusually large number of brigadiers and colonels of very great merit. They were a band of brothers of whom any army might have felt proud, but few of them had had any experience of handling mixed forces, and many of us would feel happier if, in future appointments, more consideration were given to officers of other arms, and especially of artillery and infantry. It is these arms, not forgetting the engineers, who have also been placed too much in the background, that are mainly concerned in winning our battles for us, and we shall probably do better if our generals in high command in the West are drawn, in future, from those arms with which they have been acquainted all their lives.

CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

9TH MARCH A.M.

Station.	Hour.	Barometer at Sea Level.	Temperature.	Humidity.	Direction.	Force.	Weather.
Vladivostok	5 a.m.	30.11	—	—	SW	2	—
Nemuro	5 a.m.	30.11	—	—	SW	2	—
Hakodate	5 a.m.	30.11	—	—	SW	2	—
Tokyo	5 a.m.	30.11	—	—	SW	2	—
Kobe	5 a.m.	30.11	—	—	SW	2	—
Nagasaki	5 a.m.	30.11	—	—	SW	2	—
Kagoshima	5 a.m.	30.11	—	—	SW	2	—
Oshima	5 a.m.	30.11	—	—	SW	2	—
Yokohama	5 a.m.	30.11	—	—	SW	2	—
Benin	5 a.m.	30.11	—	—	SW	2	—
Chao	5 a.m.	30.11	—	—	SW	2	—
Weihsai	5 a.m.	30.11	—	—	SW	2	—
Hankow	5 a.m.	30.11	—	—	SW	2	—
Ichang	5 a.m.	30.11	—	—	SW	2	—
Kiukiang	5 a.m.	30.11	—	—	SW	2	—
Shanghai	5 a.m.	30.11	—	—	SW	2	—
Gratlat	5 a.m.	30.11	—	—	SW	2	—
Sharp Peak	5 a.m.	30.11	—	—	SW	2	—
Amoy	5 a.m.	30.11	—	—	SW	2	—
Swatow	5 a.m.	30.11	—	—	SW	2	—
Taipei	5 a.m.	30.11	—	—	SW	2	—
Tientsin	5 a.m.	30.11	—	—	SW	2	—
Koshun	5 a.m.	30.11	—	—	SW	2	—
Pescadore	5 a.m.	30.11	—	—	SW	2	—
Canton	5 a.m.	30.11	—	—	SW	2	—
Hongkong	5 a.m.	30.11	—	—	SW	2	—
Gap Rock	5 a.m.	30.11	—	—	SW	2	—
Macao	5 a.m.	30.11	—	—	SW	2	—
Wahow	5 a.m.	30.11	—	—	SW	2	—
Pakhoi	5 a.m.	30.11	—	—	SW	2	—
Phuon	5 a.m.	30.11	—	—	SW	2	—
Tourane	5 a.m.	30.11	—	—	SW	2	—
Cape St. James	5 a.m.	30.11	—	—	SW	2	—
Apurri	5 a.m.	30.11	—	—	SW	2	—
Dragoon	5 a.m.	30.11	—	—	SW	2	—
Manila	5 a.m.	30.11	—	—	SW	2	—
Legaspi	5 a.m.	30.11	—	—	SW	2	—
Manila	5 a.m.	30.11	—	—	SW	2	—
Hilo	5 a.m.	30.11	—	—	SW	2	—
Batavia	5 a.m.	30.11	—	—	SW	2	—
Labuan	5 a.m.	30.11	—	—	SW	2	—

WEATHER REPORT.

On the 9th at 11.15 a.m.—The anti-cyclone has moved eastward. It is now central over S. Japan.

Pressure has decreased slightly in southern districts.

The monsoon will moderate along the east coast of China, and over the N. China Sea.

Hongkong rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day is as follows:—

Disturbance: (E. winds, strong, moderating; cloudy, some rain.)

South Coast of China between (The same as Hongkong and Lamooka) No. 1.

South coast of China between (The same as Hongkong and Hainan) No. 1.

HONGKONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

Hongkong Observatory, March 9th.

Barometer	30.09	30.07	30.03
Temperature	60	58	61
Humidity	82	85	77
Wind Direction	East	East	East
Force	4	6	6
Weather	q	o	o
Rain	—	—	—

Highest open air Temperature on 8th ... 64.
Lowest open air Temperature on 8th ... 58.

HONGKONG TIDE TABLE.

From 10th to 16th March, 1916.

HIGH WATER				LOW WATER			
Day of Week	Day of Month	H'gong. Mean Time	Height	Day of Week	Day of Month	H'gong. Mean Time	Height
Fri.	10	1 05	4.1	Fri.	10	6 14	3.3
		0 33	5.9			8 42	2.6
Satur.	11	4 8	3.7	Satur.	11	6 28	3.6
		1 21	5.8			10 33	2.5
Sun.	12	No info.	high	Sun.	12	No info.	low
		2 32	8.8			11 32	2.3
Mon.	13	No info.	high	Mon.	13	No info.	low
		4 19	5.8			4 19	5.8
Tue.	14	No info.	high	Tue.	14	No info.	low
		5 34	6.0			5 34	6.0
Wed.	15	9 1	4.3	Wed.	15	9 1	4.3
		6 28	6.3			0 12	4.0
Thurs.	16	8 48	4.4	Thurs.	16	8 48	4.4
		7 14	6.5			1 38	3.6

ON SALE.

BOUND VOLUMES OF THE HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS, JANUARY TO JUNE, 1915. With Index. Price \$7.50. On Sale at the "Hongkong Daily Press" Office.

PORTHCOMING EVENTS.

TO-MORROW
8.15 p.m.—"The Angel in the House," by the Hongkong Amateur Dramatic Club, in aid of Blue Cross Fund.

Tuesday, 28th March.—
11.30 a.m.—Hongkong Ice Co., Ltd., Meeting of Shareholders.
Noon.—Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Ltd., Meeting of Shareholders.
Wednesday, 29th March.—
11.30 a.m.—China Sugar Refining Co., Ltd., Meeting of Shareholders.

CHAPOTEAU'S MORRHUOL



Superior to Emulsions or Cod Liver Oil.
Each tiny Morrhual capsule represents the medicinal value of a teaspoonful of oil.
Recommended at the Paris Academy of Medicine, for loss of appetite and flesh, to patients with consumptive tendencies.
Sold in bottles of 100 Capsules.
Sold by all Chemists.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY THERAPION NO. 1 THERAPION NO. 2 THERAPION NO. 3

CHILDREN OF FAR CATHAY.
A SOCIAL AND POLITICAL NOVEL OF ABSORBING INTEREST.
By CHAS. J. HALCOMBE.
Formerly of the Imperial Chinese Customs Service, Author of "The Mystic Flowery Land," etc.

THE VOLUME, which consists of 491 Pages, and includes a Sketch Plan of historical interest showing the disposition of

ROUMANIA'S ATTITUDE.

TRAVELLER'S STORY OF THE NEAR EAST.

The disclosures of the traveller who travelled to Constantinople and through enemy countries in the Near East have been published in the *Daily Mail*.

He tells how closely he was watched in the Ottoman capital. German secret service agents searched his papers at his hotel, and he determined to leave as quickly as possible.

The Press published the news that the Kaiser was going to Belgrade, and the traveller describes how he managed to secure an invitation to the Royal banquet at Nish. He saw Hali Bey, President of the Council of State, and explained that he desired the honour of seeing the All-Highest. "Hali was in such high spirits over the evacuation of Gallipoli," he says, "that he gave me a letter to the Prefect of Police at Stambul. The Prefect told me that the only way to journey to Belgrade was on a German military train. I mentioned my interview with Enver Pasha, and asked him to facilitate my movements. The Prefect replied that he would see if it was possible, and asked me to leave my passport and again in the morning. With much trepidation I did so, and was given a passport permitting me to travel on a military train."

WHAT MIGHT HAVE BEEN.

"As the train approached Nish a German non-commissioned officer looked out of the window and exclaimed: 'Our Kaiser is here.' I was markedly uncomfortable at the banquet, even more so than the Kaiser with his awful cough, for if the secret service men around the monarch had recognized me and I had been in the Near East before—there would have been a short and simple ceremony at the town hall, I playing the principal part."

"During my journey in the military train I noticed the wonderful work that the Germans had done in repairing broken railway bridges in Serbia, thus facilitating the speediest traffic to Constantinople. Blown-up tunnels had been completely restored. Evidence of the Serbian retreat was visible on the broken bridges, the remains of dead horses, the careful treatment having skinned the carcasses for the leather."

"I heard frequently that the Germans intended to disguise the Bulgarians in German uniforms in the event of their invasion of Greece and I saw immense quantities of uniforms at Nish. But I am not convinced that the Germans will attack Salonika. They heartily respect General Sarail, whose wonderful work at Verdun kept the Germans off. The Turks do not want the Salonika invasion. They are entrenched to the south of Adrianople, and fear an Allied attack north-west of Constantinople."

"I passed four peaceful days in Roumania. The Allies owe much to that Government's strictness in preventing food and coal and other necessities from entering Austria and Turkey. I went to the Casino de Paris, in Bucharest, on the second night I was there, and a party of Germans, who on the band played the *Marsellaise*, offered the handmaster 20 marks to play. Die Wacht am Rhein, the handmaster was willing to agree, but pointed out that not only would the musicians decline, but if he played it he would not answer for the consequences."

"The Roumanian Parliament," proceeds the traveller, "is thoroughly pro-Allied, especially pro-French, and particularly hates Austria-Hungary. The whole of the Roumanian army is crazy for war. The closed blinds of railway carriages that indicated the military preparations were being going on. Officers were dissatisfied with the Allied progress, but are firm believers in the eventual victory of our side, and assured me that no influence and no pressure would induce them to join the Central Powers."

"The newspapers publish much French and Italian army news, and the British Government ought to emulate these countries in the distribution of such news."

OVERRUN WITH SPIES.

"Roumania is overrun with German spies and German are publishing many of the Roumanian newspapers. Bribery is rife, the Germans exaggerating the misdeeds of the Allies, and pointing out the hopelessness of their cause. Their chief theme is the capture of the Dardanelles; while I was there I could feel that the effect of the British defense and the withdrawal was bad. Nevertheless, the Roumanians are good judges of the Prussian character, and would sooner fight to the last man than submit to Prussian despotism."

"Bulgaria's attitude towards the Allies is the most difficult to analyse. The majority of the people are not cordial to Turkey and Germany, and the politicians are frightened or, probably, bought. Yet I found no symptoms of affection for Great Britain. The people know nothing of our country. They do understand Germany, thanks to indefatigable German newspaper work teaching in the schools, and biographic exhibitions."

"The Bulgarian train and the windows painted white in order to prevent passengers looking out. Sofia is practically a German city. Swagging German officers were to be seen everywhere, and the occupation is as firmly established as it is in Constantinople."

"In Turkey the Germans bribed the Arab chiefs to fight against the Allies with gifts of money, jewellery, horses, and Circassian girls. In Bulgaria the will German handed over to the treacherous Bulgars all the Serbian loot. This staff is to be seen everywhere. The system of bribery is effective. The Bulgarian and German officers, fraternise, and German soldiers and Bulgarian girls are to be seen sweethearts."

"There is no sugar in Bulgaria, but tickets are given out for black bread. There is a shortage of coal, and already the inhabitants are feeling a degree of poverty under their German masters. If the feelings of the people were politically fomented the result would be disastrous, despite German cajolery and gifts and promises."

ON THE BAGDAD RAILWAY.

In another article the traveller says that the most dangerous part of his work was when travelling on the Bagdad Railway

PEACE BALLOONS.

NEW DEVICE OF THE GERMAN ANTI-WAR PARTY.

The anti-war section of the German Socialist party, acting in conjunction with supporters and sympathisers in three adjoining neutral countries, has adopted a novel method of conducting its propaganda in favour of the speedy termination of the war. A large number, already amounting to several thousand, of tiny balloons, specially constructed for the purpose, have been bought to convey anti-war literature from neutral territory across the German frontier to any point within Germany, at which they may come to ground. Two sizes of balloons have been made; the larger is 5ft. in height and 3ft. in diameter, the smaller 3ft. in height and 1ft. in diameter. To each balloon is attached a wicker cage containing anti-war manifestos in German, addressed simply to the one into whose hands they fall.

When the wind blows from the south or south-west the balloons are released from certain places in Switzerland; when it blows from the west, from places in Holland; when from the north-west, from Holland and Denmark; and when from the north, from Denmark only. In all these cases there is a strong probability that the balloons will alight somewhere in Germany; the larger ones are intended to penetrate farther inland, the smaller ones to drop nearer the frontier. In this way all the dangers and difficulties of smuggling seditious publications across the German frontier are avoided, and although many of the balloons doubtless go astray and drop prematurely in neutral territory or on lonely spots in Germany, where no one finds them or into the hands of German authorities, hopes are nevertheless entertained that a considerable number will achieve their object.

The leaflets deal with many war questions. Some of them reveal the guilt of the German Government in beginning the war; others emphasise the huge losses suffered by the German armies; others, again, describe the utter failure of Germany's efforts to blockade Great Britain by submarines and to crush the Allies and conquer the greater part of Europe. They are written in simple, trenchant language, and the authors have not minced their words in denouncing the war and the Government which started it. The arrangements made to release the balloons have been carefully concealed from the Swiss, Dutch, and Danish authorities respectively, as all the three Governments would regard the use of their territory for this purpose as a serious breach of neutrality, and severe measures would be taken against the offenders.—Swiss Correspondent.

In pursuance of the *Daily Mail's* instructions to discover German plans in the Near and Middle East, "I was able to speak German fluently," he says, "and that enabled me to mingle with whole tribes of Germans en route to Asia Minor. The German military plans are three—First, Bagdad, Persia, and India; second, the Caucasus; and third, Egypt and the Suez Canal. A German said to me: 'If the British and French only knew, the Germans can best be attacked at Neuport, in Belgium, and at Mulhausen in Alsace. But, owing to inferior staff work and lack of munitions they do not attack.'"

"A Turk told me: 'The English were again too late at Bagdad. We were frightened when we heard they were coming. Our defences were bad, and we had only a few guns, but our spies told us that General Townshend's force was small, and we took courage and checked them until reinforced. Now, thanks to Allah, they will never reach the Holy City. The relief force will be too late.'"

"The Turkish sentiment, combined with the German hatred of England, desires an immediate advance on the Canal. Englishmen think this is bluff. My opinion is that unless there are great combined efforts on the western front and in the Caucasus the Turks-Germans may achieve their objects. The determining factors are the British naval pressure and a greater activity on the western and eastern fronts."

"Whatever may be the result of the war, the Germans are getting such a hold in the Near East that it will be impossible to drive them out."

"I travelled by the Bagdad railway from the palatial German Heiza Pasha station, which is the starting place of all the great German adventures in the East. The station was spotlessly clean. The time-tables were printed in German. No food was available, the only refreshments obtainable being an unlimited supply of German beer, produced at a local German brewery."

TYPICAL GERMAN.

"The passengers typified the German invasion of the East. Two Hamburg merchants, who were going to bring back Persian products, were specially anxious about copper. Their conversation indicated a Hamburgian fury against England. Among the other passengers were German commercial travellers, German engineers, German military men, and German civil servants. It was a remarkable demonstration of pan-Germanism."

"Everywhere on the railroad there was a general atmosphere of activity. The Arab trains were full of new railway and telegraph material, lines, small bridges, and new locomotives. Plodding Prussians prodded their Turkish slaves into unprecedented activity, and it is impossible to think as the Turkish authorities believe, that they will ever shake off the yoke."

"I saw a huge quantity of light rolling stock, and was assured that it was for the construction of light desert railways to convey the Turks and Germans to the Suez Canal. I was also informed that the combined Turkish-German army at Aleppo numbered 80,000, and that General von der Goltz was at Bagdad with a young staff. Constantinople says that the old man is merely a figurehead, but he was extremely popular. At Konia I thought it advisable to run no further risks, and so I returned to Constantinople. I saw 200 French prisoners at Konia. They were totally neglected, had little food, and were dying like flies. The sanitary conditions were indescribable."

FOREIGN OFFICE HAMPERS THE FLEET.

WHY GERMANY GETS GOODS.

[BY CLAUD MULLINS.]

During the last few months the Press has teemed with articles about Sea Power. That is certainly to the good, for, whatever be the ultimate destination of the Kaiser, our future undoubtedly lies upon the waters, so it is well that we should consider the vital problems of Sea Power.

Five years before this war broke out the nations of the world met in London and evolved a Declaration of London—a code of law, partly new and partly old, to which all nations should conform if war ever came. War was to be conducted on the lines of a High Court action.

One of the things that this Declaration of London did was to make three lists of goods. The first of these contained those goods which were obviously contraband of war—goods, that is, which one belligerent is entitled to capture if on their way to the enemy. This list included, of course, guns, munitions, and so on. Then came a list of goods "susceptible of use in war as well as for purposes of peace," and these were called "conditional contraband." Finally came the "free list," containing a number of goods which "may not be declared contraband of war" and therefore not stopped at sea.

This "free list" was an innovation. Although this Declaration of London never became part of the Law of Nations (our House of Lords scotched it in December, 1911), the British Government voluntarily adopted it when war broke out. On August 20, 1914, "his majesty, by and with the advice of his Privy Council, was pleased to order" that the Declaration should be adopted. So adopted it was. Neither His Majesty nor the Privy Council was really responsible for this order—but such is our Constitutional machinery. The Declaration of London became the Law of the Seas—at least, it became our law, for Germany had long ago announced that she would not be bound by it if it became inconvenient.

When ordering the enforcement of this Declaration our Ministers tinkered with the contraband lists which had been so laboriously prepared. (Article 65 of the Declaration stated that the provisions of the Declaration were "an indivisible whole.") But let that pass. In all two Orders in Council and eight Proclamations have been issued to change these lists.

The point that principally interests the public is whether by observing these lists—the creation of the Declaration of London—we are making the Navy allow Germany to get goods which the Navy could keep out.

THE CASE OF COPRA.

In passing, I must note that although Sir John Simon has said that the Declaration of London is not a binding document on any of the nations, and Sir Edward Grey has added that it is "possessed of no force," nevertheless the existence of these lists shows very clearly that, in popular language, there is "life in the old dog yet."

We profess to make contraband all "materials used in the manufacture of explosives," and there is a long contraband list of to-me-unknown and unpronounceable names, including copra, whatever that may be. But the Germans are nothing if not clever scientists. They excel at inventing substitutes—glycerins from copra, and perhaps bread from newspapers, or pig-flood out of the bath water. If we keep out one article they make what they want out of something else.

Take copra as a case in point. Copra is the dried fruit of the coco-nut. From it oil and oil-cake are produced; the fibre of the nut is used for making ropes and the shell for fuel. From copra can come also, I am told, glycerine, one of the ingredients for making explosives. Why should our Navy be ordered to let copra pass through to Germany?

To make proper lists of contraband is not a lawyer's job. Surely the Government should appoint a committee of scientific experts to draw up a list of every conceivable commodity which Germany can use.

Sir William Ramsay has recently stated in that "the necessity for preventing oils and fats from getting through to Germany is just as urgent as was the stopping of her cotton supply. We must stop all kinds of seeds, oils, and fat; all substances, in fact, which yield glycerine." A list can be drawn up by our scientists to include every commodity which can help or strengthen our enemies. Let that list be prepared. Let every article in it be made full contraband of war, regardless of whether such articles are at present on the list of "conditional contraband" or on the free list. By doing this we should give the Navy the legal right to exclude these articles from Germany. At present the Order in Council of March does profess to "prevent commodities of any kind from reaching or leaving Germany." But Article III, (which deals with neutral ports) is of doubtful legality and is not being fully enforced. Unless our lists of contraband are made complete Germany will continue to supply herself through neutral countries.

AN EXPLANATION NEEDED.

By thus extending our lists of contraband all this pother about the trade agreements with Holland and Denmark will be of little importance. That they are not effective, as matters stand, is clearly shown by Mr. Basil Clarke's startling articles from Copenhagen. Once lay down that everything essential to our enemies shall be absolute contraband, there need then be no fear of the exports to Germany from neutral countries, because neutral countries will not get any contraband goods through our Fleet that are not for their home consumption.

To those who have spent years in the enervating atmosphere of the Declaration of London it may come as a shock that anybody, let alone a lawyer, should dare to suggest making all essential commodities contraband. But I submit that that would be fully in accordance with the Common Law of Nations. Whatever subtleties lawyers and diplomats may evolve, the fact remains that, to quote my legal lexicon,

EUROPEAN PEACE AFTER THE WAR.

FINAL GROUPING OF POWERS AS THE BEST HOPE.

There has been much speculation as to what is to happen in Europe after the war, and to the National Liberal Club Political and Economic Circle, recently, Professor L. T. Hobhouse delivered an address on "The Future of Internationalism," which surveyed the field of these views.

It was, he said, a tenable proposition that there might be no future to internationalism, but as it and European civilisation were bound up together he refused to entertain that gloomy prospect. But it was certain that we should not get a world unity on the lines of Bright and Cobden, and it was equally evident, that most of the plans of the pacifists in the direction of arbitration would not meet the case.

They would have to ask themselves, what is a guarantee, and who will guarantee the guarantee? The most disastrous result of the war was that the standard of good faith had gone down, coinage had been debased, and we could not assume that engagements made would be carried out. If we were to save internationalism we must look to some form of confederation of States and political unity; but Germany was the stumbling block to a European federation. It seemed impossible that we could join hands with our chief enemy in a great confederation.

The best hope for the future peace of the world in his opinion lay in the final grouping of the Powers such as Europe had been actually following for the last 50 or 60 years. When a clash came it was bound to be a catastrophe on a large scale, but on the other hand, just as in Parliament there was a better understanding and more stable condition when two great parties were opposed, so with all the great Powers in Europe ranged on one side, or the other we might get longer periods of peace and more facilities for negotiation than in the anarchic conditions of the past, and it was possible that if we went on working our way through the grouping of nations we might reach the smooth waters of a pacific internationalism.

TYRANNY IN BULGARIA.

ELECTION UNDER REIGN OF TERROR.

Very reliable information from Sofia says that on the vote in the Sobranje for the war credit for five hundred million francs the United Socialist party abstained. The Marxist Socialist voted against it. M. Radoslavoff obtained a majority by the assistance of the Stamboliski Party. The split in the latter party, however, continues, and no reconciliation took place between the two leaders, M. Gheandiff and Petkoff. The former is now a partisan for peace with the Allies, on the basis of keeping the present territorial acquisitions, while M. Petkoff, always Austrophile, is in favour of the prosecution of the war.

M. Alexander Stamboliski, the leader of the Agrarian party, the man who threatened King Ferdinand in his palace before the war, was deposed from his office as a deputy, and condemned to twenty years' imprisonment. While being taken under escort to Philippopolis he is interned he tried to escape, assisted by a group of his followers. He was, however, retaken, and four of his friends were killed in the fray that ensued.

M. Stamboliski was deputy for Shumba, and in the by-election that was held to fill the vacancy name of M. Stamboliski's followers were allowed to vote. The election was held under a reign of terror, and M. Athanasoff, M. Radoslavoff's nominee, was elected.

The same methods were followed in the Gumludjia by-election to fill the vacancy left by the assassination of Mehmet Pasha, an opponent of the Young Turk in the Bulgarian Parliament. The Turkish clericalists for there are no Bulgarians in Gumludjia—were forced, under threats of death to vote for a Bulgarian nominated by M. Radoslavoff. All through Bulgaria one sees the military domination prevailing, abolishing all individual liberty and suppressing the existence of parties opposed to King Ferdinand's policy.—*Daily Telegraph*.

"everything that may be made directly available for hostile purposes" can properly and legally be made contraband. Limitations placed upon this principle in the days of professional armies and before the times of bureaucratic control over everybody would have no bearing in these days of nations in arms and national organisation at home. In Germany the whole nation is organised to fight us. Therefore anything that is essential to any German can, and should, be made contraband.

It seems strange that such a plea as this should be advanced in the eighteenth month of war. But let bygones be bygones—till the political truce ends. If the Government will not enlist the help of scientists in the preparation of lists of commodities which are essential to Germany, let our scientists come forward unofficially and tell us exactly what goods that are not yet contraband are of essential use to our enemies. Then let the Foreign Office explain what reasons there are, if any, why these goods should not be made absolute contraband.

The public has to play the rôle of on-looker in this great war. But surely it is entitled at least to an explanation of the policy pursued in its name. I should be very sorry to see this question of contraband made the subject of political electioneering or intrigue. But the only way to avoid that is for our rulers to take the public into their confidence and explain why we do not "prevent commodities of any kind from reaching Germany." And if there is no real reason, let us do it at once, however late we may be.—*Daily Mail*.

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[26]

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ARRIVALS.

CHUPING, British str., 1,109, H. G. N. Walker, March 8th—Tientsin and Wei-haiwei March 18th, General, Jardine, Matheson & Co.
DAINICHI MARU, Japanese str., 1,932, Tokuji, 8th March—Saigon 3rd March, Rice—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.
HISINLEE, Chinese str., 1,380, Mori, 8th March—Wei-haiwei 2nd March, General—Order.
HUICHOW, British str., 1,323, Hooker, March 8th—Tientsin March 3rd, General—Butterfield & Swire.
INDRAGHIRI, British str., 3,600, Wm. Charter, 8th March—Manila 6th March—General, General—Butterfield & Swire.
JINSHU MARU, Japanese str., 1,709, 8th March—Chinwangtao 20th February, Coal—Doddwell & Co.
KARIMONG, Dutch str., 4,441, C. E. Plugge, 9th March—Manila 6th March—General—Java-China-Japan Line.
KWANGLEE, Chinese str., from Canton, 9th March.
KWANGHONG, British str., from Canton, 9th March.
LUCHOW, British str., 1,223, D. R. Davies, March 8th—Shanghai March 5th, General—Butterfield & Swire.
TAISUO MARU, Jap. str., from Canton, 9th March.

CLEARANCES

IN THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE.

HANAMET, British str., for Saigon.
TRAN, British str., for Japan.
TIENTSIN, British str., for Shanghai.
WOLLOWRA, British str., for Singapore.

DEPARTURES.

IYO MARU, Jap. str., for Singapore.
LUCHOW, British str., for Canton.
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SHIPPING IN PORT

ANVO MARU, Japanese str., 3,930, T. Ota, 1st March—Mojito 26th February, General—Toyo Kisen Kaisha.
BANRI MARU, Japanese str., 2,232, R. Matsui, 8th March—Baliu Papua 1st March, General—Doddwell & Co.
CHEFOO, Chinese str., 684, W. Sinclair, 7th March—Saigon 2nd March, Rice—Order.
CHUSAN, British str., 1,337, Robertson, 8th March—Bangkok 20th February, Rice—Butterfield & Swire.
DAPEN, Norwegian str., 897, Thorsen, March 4th—Saigon February 28th, Rice—Thorsen & Co.
DAIGI MARU, Japanese str., 802, T. Koushi, March 8th—Swatow, March 2nd, General—O.S.K.
DAITA MARU, Japanese str., 1,858, K. Ozawa, 8th March—Mojito 2nd March, Coal—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.
FAUBANG, British str., 1,410, H. S. Melkin, 8th March—Saigon 3rd March, Rice and General—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
HAIBONG, British str., 1,953, Evans, 8th March—Fochow 6th March, General—Douglas LaPraik & Co.
HALVARD, Norwegian str., 1,966, C. Beck, March 4th—Macassar, General—Thorsen & Co.
IYO MARU, Japanese str., 3,931, K. Soyeda, 8th March—Shanghai 5th March, General—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
LOONGSANG, British str., 1,929, W. G. G. Leask, 6th March—Manila 3rd March, General—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
MYOJISAN MARU, Japanese str., 1,740, K. Munakata, 6th March—Wakamatsu 29th February, Coal—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.
NANYO MARU, Japanese str., 1,919, K. Takamashi, March 4th—Mojito February 26th, Coal—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.
QUANTA, British str., 1,125, W. Shone, 8th March—Bangkok 28th February, General—Butterfield & Swire.
SALAHUTTI, Dutch str., 1,337, J. Liberg, 26th February—Baliu Papua 18th February, General—Asiatic Petroleum Co.
TAIWAN MARU, Japanese str., 1,145, H. Sakai, 29th February—Saigon 24th February, Rice—Doddwell & Co.
TAISANG, British str., 1,555, J. T. Mathews, 8th March—Saigon 3rd March, Rice—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
TAIYO MARU, Japanese str., T. Fumoto, 2nd March—Dairen 21st February, Coal and General—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.
TAMING, British str., 1,356, J. H. Pennefather, 4th March—Manila 25th February, Sugar and Hemp—Butterfield & Swire.
TAKOSAN MARU, Japanese str., 1,943, Gillespie, 28th February—Mojito 22nd February, Coal—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.
TERESIAS, British str., 4,821, H. T. Beck, 7th March—Singapore 2nd March, General—Butterfield & Swire.
YODO MARU, Japanese str., 1,350, T. Hashimoto, March 4th—Wakamatsu February 28th, Coal—Order.

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SECTIONS.

1. From Green Island to the Harbour Master's. 2. From Harbour Master's to Blake Pier. 3. From Blake Pier to Naval Yard. 4. From Naval Yard to East Point.

DESTINATION	VESSEL'S NAME	FLAG & REG.	BIRTH	CAPTAIN	FOR FREIGHT APPLY TO	TO BE DESPATCHED
LONDON & BOMBAY VIA USUAL PORTS OF CALL	NOYARA	Brit. str.	—	H. R. Hetherington, R.N.R.	P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 24th inst., at 3 P.M.
LONDON VIA SINGAPORE, MALACCA, PENANG, & SINGAPORE	KOSHI	Brit. str.	—	Torakawa	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 26th inst., at Noon.
LONDON & SINGAPORE, VIA PENANG, COLOMBO, & SINGAPORE	KOSHI	Brit. str.	—	D. Ashby	P. & O. S. N. Co.	About 30th inst.
LONDON VIA SINGAPORE, MALACCA, PENANG, & SINGAPORE	KOSHI	Brit. str.	—	—	THE BANK LINE, LIMITED	On 15th Apr.
LONDON VIA SINGAPORE, MALACCA, PENANG, & SINGAPORE	KOSHI	Brit. str.	—	—	THE BANK LINE, LIMITED	On 20th inst.
LONDON VIA SINGAPORE, MALACCA, PENANG, & SINGAPORE	KOSHI	Brit. str.	—	—	THE BANK LINE, LIMITED	On 28th inst.
LONDON VIA SINGAPORE, MALACCA, PENANG, & SINGAPORE	KOSHI	Brit. str.	—	—	THE BANK LINE, LIMITED	On 15th inst., at Noon.
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LONDON VIA SINGAPORE, MALACCA, PENANG, & SINGAPORE	KOSHI	Brit. str.	—	—	THE BANK LINE, LIMITED	To-morrow.
LONDON VIA SINGAPORE, MALACCA, PENANG, & SINGAPORE	KOSHI	Brit. str.	—	—	THE BANK LINE, LIMITED	Middle of March.
LONDON VIA SINGAPORE, MALACCA, PENANG, & SINGAPORE	KOSHI	Brit. str.	—	—	THE BANK LINE, LIMITED	On 21st Apr., at 10.30 A.M.
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LONDON VIA SINGAPORE, MALACCA, PENANG, & SINGAPORE	KOSHI	Brit. str.	—	—	THE BANK LINE, LIMITED	On 14th inst., at Noon.
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LONDON VIA SINGAPORE, MALACCA, PENANG, & SINGAPORE	KOSHI	Brit. str.	—	—	THE BANK LINE, LIMITED	On 14th inst., at 4 P.M.
LONDON VIA SINGAPORE, MALACCA, PENANG, & SINGAPORE	KOSHI	Brit. str.	—	—	THE BANK LINE, LIMITED	On 16th inst., at 11 A.M.
LONDON VIA SINGAPORE, MALACCA, PENANG, & SINGAPORE	KOSHI	Brit. str.	—	—	THE BANK LINE, LIMITED	On 17th Apr.
LONDON VIA SINGAPORE, MALACCA, PENANG, & SINGAPORE	KOSHI	Brit. str.	—	—	THE BANK LINE, LIMITED	On 12th inst., at 10 A.M.
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FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA "LAISANG" Tuesday, 21st Mar., 3 P.M.

RETURN TOUS TO JAPAN.
The steamers "KUTSANG," "NABANG," and "FOOSANG," leave about every 3 weeks, generally call at Shanghai en route for Japan, returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong. Time occupied, 23 days. This service is supplemented by the "YATSHING," "KUMSANG," leaving Hongkong at regular intervals for Yokohama (when sufficient inducement is offering), Kobe and Moji and returning thence direct to Hongkong. Time occupied, 19 days.
These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.
A duly qualified surgeon is also carried.
Steamers have superior accommodation for First Class passengers and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.
Taking cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Yangtze Ports, Choochow, Tientsin, Dairen, Weihaiwei.
Taking cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Kaitai, Lahad Dato, Singapore, Tawau, Usukan, Jesselton and Labuan.
Telephone No. 215.
For Freight or passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.
Hongkong, 10th March, 1916. GENERAL MANAGERS. [6]

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

NEW SERVICE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN YOKOHAMA, KOBE, HONGKONG AND RANGOON.

Steamers are despatched Eastward and Westward at regular intervals taking Passengers and Cargo at Current Rates.
For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.
Telephone No. 215. AGENTS
Hongkong, 16th April, 1915. [24]



PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG, SUBJECT TO CHANGE WITHOUT NOTICE.
HOMeward.
TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE.
SAILINGS TO VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE, TACOMA AND PORTLAND.
For Freight and Further Particulars, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.
Telephone No. 215 Sub. Ex. 10
Hongkong, 26th October, 1915. AGENTS [25]

CANADIAN PACIFIC

OCEAN SERVICES, LIMITED.

(PACIFIC SERVICE.)

FROM CHINA & JAPAN TO

CANADA, UNITED STATES & EUROPE

VIA VANCOUVER.

CALLING AT SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI (Inland Sea), KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.
In connection with the CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.

QUICKEST TIME ACROSS THE PACIFIC

"EMPRESS OF RUSSIA"—"EMPRESS OF ASIA"

16,850 Tons Gross Register—Quadruple Screw—Speed 21 Knots.

"EMPRESS OF JAPAN" ... REDUCED FIRST CLASS FARES.

"MONTEAGLE" ... IMMEDIATE.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—SUBJECT TO CHANGE.

"EMPRESS OF RUSSIA" ... 22 MAR. "EMPRESS OF JAPAN" ... 17 MAY.

"EMPRESS OF JAPAN" ... 5 APR. "EMPRESS OF JAPAN" ... 31 MAY.

"EMPRESS OF ASIA" ... 19 APR. "EMPRESS OF ASIA" ... 14 JUNE.

"MONTEAGLE" ... 25 APR. "MONTEAGLE" ... 22 JUNE.

* Calls at MOJI instead of NAGASAKI.
For further information, Sailings, Guide Books, etc., please apply to J. H. WALLACE, GENERAL AGENT. [110]

INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

Cargo earned on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN (Natal), EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN with transshipment at COLOMBO to Steamers of the INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.
FROM HONGKONG ... 28th March ... connecting with ... FROM COLOMBO ... 18th April ... "GUJARAT"

ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE.

Regular Direct Service from JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS TO BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN, calling at MAUTITHUS en route, and affording the Quickest Freight Transport from the ORIENT to SOUTH AFRICA.
PROPOSED SAILING
From Hongkong ... S.S. "MADAWASKA" ... 30th March.
For Rates of Freight and Passage, apply to THE BANK LINE, LIMITED, MANAGING AGENTS.

"ELLERMAN" LINE.

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS

UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

For LONDON ... "KEELUNG" ... On 15th April.
Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Cape of Good Hope at Owners' option.
Subject to change without notice.
For rates of freight and further information, apply to THE BANK LINE, LTD., OR TO REES & CO., CANTON. GENERAL AGENTS
Hongkong, 12th January, 1916. [104]

VESSELS ON THE BERTH

HONGKONG—NEW YORK.

FOR NEW YORK VIA SUEZ CANAL OR CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.
S.S. "EGREMONT CASTLE," On or about 13th March.
For Freight and further information, apply to DODWELL & Co., Ltd., Agents.
Hongkong, 18th February, 1916.

HONGKONG—NEW YORK



AMERICAN ASIATIC S.S. CO.

FOR NEW YORK VIA SUEZ CANAL OR CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

(WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT THE MALABAR COAST.)

S.S. "INDRASAMHA," about Middle of Mar.

For Freight and further particulars, apply to SHEWAN, TOMES & Co., General Agents.
Hongkong, 9th February, 1915. [245]

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM FOR STRAITS, CEYLON, AUSTRALIA, BOMBAY, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS AND LONDON.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED FOR

BATAVIA, AMERICAN, CONTINENTAL, AND SOUTH AFRICA PORTS.

THE Steamship

"NOVARA,"

Captain H. R. Hetherington, R.N.R., carrying His Majesty's Mails, will be despatched from this port on or about FRIDAY, the 24th March, 1916, taking Passengers and Cargo for the above Ports, in connection with the Co.'s s.s. "MALAY," from Colombo, passengers' accommodation in which vessel is assured before departure from Hongkong.

Silk and Valuables and Tea and Cargo for Italy, France and London (under arrangement) will be transhipped at Colombo into the Mail Steamer proceeding direct to Marseilles and London. Other Cargo for London, etc., will be conveyed via Bombay per s.s. "KATIAN-I-HIND," due in London about the 7th May, 1916.

Parcels will be received at the Office until 4 P.M. the day before sailing. The contents and value of all packages are required. For further particulars, apply to E. V. D. PARE, Acting Superintendent.
Hongkong, 10th March, 1916. [1]

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

EAST ASIATIC COMPANY, LIMITED, COPENHAGEN.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Motor-ship

"CHILE"

having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods, with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables, are being landed and stored at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Ltd., Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on unless intimation is received from the Consignee To-day requesting it to be landed here.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all goods remaining undelivered after the 14th inst. will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 15th inst., at 10 A.M.

All Claims must reach us before the 31st inst., or they will not be received.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned.

THORESEN & Co., Agents.
Hongkong, 7th March, 1916. [189]

S.S. "POLYNESIEN."

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo from London

in connection with above Steamer

have been informed that their Goods with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables are being landed and stored at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., at Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained immediately after landing.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on unless intimation is received from the Consignee before Noon, To-day, requesting it to be landed here.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned. Goods remaining undelivered after Tuesday, the 14th March, at Noon, will be subject to rent and landing charges.

All Claims must be sent in to me on or before the 17th March, or they will not be recognized.

All damaged packages will be examined on Tuesday, 14th March, at 10 A.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

P. THOMAS, Agent.
Hongkong, 8th March, 1916. [12]

LATEST STEAMER MOVEMENT.

The str. Benarty from Middlebrook, Leigh, and London left Singapore for this port on the 6th instant, and may be expected to arrive here on or about 14th inst.

P. & O. S. N. CO. P. & O. S. N. CO.

FOR	STEAMER	TO	SAID	REMARKS
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, MALTA and YOKOHAMA	Capt. C. C. Talbot, R.N.R.	16th Mar.	About	Freight and Passage.
LONDON and BOMBAY via NOVARA	Capt. H. R. Hetherington, R.N.R.	24th Mar.	3 P.M.	See Special Advertisement
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, NAGOYA and YOKOHAMA	Capt. A. D. Garwood, R.N.R.	21st Mar.	About	Freight and Passage.
LONDON via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, NORE, PORT SAID and MARSEILLES	Capt. D. Asbury	3rd Mar.	About	Freight and Passage.

All the above Steamers are fitted with Wireless Telegraphy

For Further Particulars apply to—

E. V. D. PARR,

Acting Superintendent.

Hongkong, 10th March, 1916.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

FOR	STEAMER	TO	SAID
SAIGON	"CHINKIANG"	On 10th Mar.	4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"LUCHOW"	On 12th Mar.	11th
TIENSIN	"HUICHOW"	On 13th Mar.	Noon
MANILA, CEBU and ILOILO	"CHINHUA"	On 14th Mar.	4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"LINAN"	On 14th Mar.	4 P.M.

DIRECT SAILINGS TOWARD RIVER TWICE WEEKLY.
S.S. "LINTAN" and S.S. "SANUI"

MANILA LINE—TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS "CHINHUA," "TAIANG" and "TEAN." Excellent Saloon accommodation. Amidships; Electric Fans fitted; Extra State-rooms on Deck, aft, on "TAIANG" and "TEAN."
SHANGHAI LINE—PASS-NGERS, MAILS and CARGO. S.S. "ANHUI," "CHENAN," "LUCHOW," "YINGCHOW," "SHANTUNG," and "SINKIANG," with excellent accommodation, Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms, maintain a regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, leaving Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.
For Freight or Passage apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,

Hongkong, 10th March, 1916. TELEPHONE 36. AGENTS.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE OF Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in staterooms and Saloons and Excellent cuisine.

FOR

SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHEW AND RETURN.

STEAMSHIP	CAPTAIN	LEAVING
"HAIHONG"	Capt. J. W. Evans	FRIDAY, 10th Mar., at 2 P.M.
"HAITAN"	Capt. J. S. Thomson	TUESDAY, 14th Mar., at 2 P.M.
"HAICHING"	Capt. W. C. Passmore	FRIDAY, 17th Mar., at 2 P.M.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to—

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.,

General Managers.

Hongkong, 9th March, 1916.

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

APCAR LINE.

REGULAR SERVICE BETWEEN

CALCUTTA, STRAITS, SHANGHAI AND JAPAN PORTS.

EASTWARD

S.S. "ITOLA," 5257 tons, Captain R. S. B. Butler will be despatched for SHANGHAI, MOJI and KOBE on 14th March.

WESTWARD

The above Steamers have excellent Saloon accommodation for Passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a fully qualified surgeon.

For Freight or passage, apply to

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.,

AGENTS

Hongkong, 1st March, 1916.

THE EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

MAIL SERVICE TO AUSTRALIA.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION WITHOUT NOTICE.

STEAMER	ARRIVE HONGKONG FROM AUSTRALIA	LEAVE HONGKONG FOR AUSTRALIA
ST. ALBANS	14th Mar.	On 16th Mar., 11 A.M.
EMPIRE	6th April	On 8th Apr., 11 A.M.
EASTERN		On 29th Apr., 11 A.M.

All Steamers fitted with wireless Telegraphy.

The above Steamers are fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and are lighted throughout with Electricity. All State-Rooms have Electric Fans. A fully qualified Doctor and Stewards are carried. For further particulars, apply to

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.,

AGENTS

12

MARSEILLES AND LONDON

PROPOSED SAILINGS OF MAIL STEAMERS FOR TAKING PASSENGERS ALSO FOR COLOMBO, INDIA, AUSTRALASIA, EGYPT, &c. THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED TO BOSTON AND NEW YORK

Steamer	Leave	Leave	Connecting Steamer	Due at	Due at
YOKOHAMA	COLOMBO	SHANGHAI	HONGKONG	MARSEILLES	LONDON
1916		1916	1916	1916	1916
Mar. 12	NOVARA	Mar. 20	Mar. 24	MALWA	April 23
Mar. 28	MALTA	April 3	April 7	KHIVA	May 8
April 9	NAGOYA	April 17	April 21	MOOLTAN	May 22
April 23	NAMUR	May 1	May 5	KASHGAR	June 5
May 7	NANKIN	May 15	May 19	KASHMIR	June 19
May 21	NOVARA	May 29	June 2	KASHMIR	July 3
June 4	MALTA	June 12	June 16	KHIVA	July 17
June 18	NYANZA	June 26	June 30	MEDINA	July 31

Take Cargo to Marseilles and London via Bombay without transshipment. Passengers change steamers at COLOMBO. Accommodation in the connecting steamer from COLOMBO is definitely reserved in Hongkong at the time of Booking.

FARES

The Fares to London and Marseilles are as follows—

1st Saloon	2nd Saloon	Accommodation	Single	Return
£74	£38	£24	£111	£55
£74	£38	£24	£111	£55
£74	£38	£24	£111	£55
£74	£38	£24	£111	£55
£74	£38	£24	£111	£55
£74	£38	£24	£111	£55
£74	£38	£24	£111	£55
£74	£38	£24	£111	£55
£74	£38	£24	£111	£55
£74	£38	£24	£111	£55

IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE MAIL STEAMERS INTERMEDIATE (NON-TRANSHIPMENT) STEAMERS WILL LEAVE FOR

LONDON

CARRYING 1ST AND 2ND SALOON PASSENGERS AT REDUCED RATES

STEAMERS	Leave	Leave	Leave	Leave	Due at	Due at
	YOKOHAMA	SHANGHAI	HONGKONG	SPRING	MARSEILLES	LONDON
	about	about	about	about	about	about
	1916	1916	1916	1916	1916	1916
NORE	Mar. 13	Mar. 23	Mar. 30	Apr. 4	May 4	May 11
NELLORE	June 19	June 29	July 5	July 11	Aug. 9	Aug. 18
MONGARA	July 3	July 13	July 19	July 25	Aug. 23	Sept. 1

These Steamers call also at PORT SWETTENHAM, PENANG and COLOMBO

FARES TO LONDON: 1st Saloon £32 Single, 2nd Saloon £22 Single, £33 Return

FARES TO MARSEILLES: 1st Saloon £24 Single, 2nd Saloon £14 Single

All Passenger Steamers are fitted with the Marconi System of Wireless Telegraphy

Living to the West in Europe, Steamers and sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without Notice

For Further Particulars apply to—

E. V. D. PARR,

Acting Superintendent.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—

SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION	STEAMERS	TONS	SAILING DATE
LONDON VIA SINGAPORE, MALACCA, PENANG, COLOMBO, DURBAN, CAPE TOWN, and TENERIFE	MIYAZAKI MARU	16,000	SUNDAY, 28th Mar., at Noon
	KITANO MARU	16,000	THURSDAY, 6th Apr., at Noon
VICTORIA, B.O. and SEATTLE VIA SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI and YOKOHAMA	YOKOHAMA MARU	12,900	WEDNESDAY, 15th Mar., at Noon
	ISADO MARU	14,500	TUESDAY, 4th Apr., at Noon
SYDNEY and MELBOURNE, VIA MANILA, BANGALANG, THURSDAY ISLAND, TOWNSVILLE and BRISBANE	TANGO MARU	13,500	TUESDAY, 14th Mar., at 4 P.M.
	NIKKO MARU	9,600	FRIDAY, 14th Apr., at 4 P.M.
CALCUTTA VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG and BANGALANG	KAGA MARU	12,000	SUNDAY, 12th Mar.
BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE, MALACCA and COLOMBO	YETOROFU MARU	8,000	TUESDAY, 28th Mar.
SHANGHAI, MOJI and KOBE	BOMBAY MARU	8,000	TUESDAY, 14th Mar.
SHANGHAI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	COLOMBO MARU	8,000	FRIDAY, 24th Mar.
NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	NIKKO MARU	9,600	SUNDAY, 12th Mar., at 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	FUSHIMI MARU	16,000	TUESDAY, 14th Mar., at 10 A.M.

Wireless Telegraphy.

SOME PRINCIPAL FARES.

To London 1st Single Yen 600	To Marseilles 1st Single Yen 550
" " 2nd " " 400	" " 2nd " " 380
" " Return " 800	" " Return " 550
To London, Southampton, Liverpool via New York 1st Single Yen 260.10	
To Victoria, Vancouver, Seattle, 1st Single Yen 230	
To Sydney, 1st Single Yen 240	To Melbourne, 1st Single Yen 241
To Yokohama, 1st Return Yen 150	To Kobe, 1st Return Yen 135
" " 2nd " " 90	" " 2nd " " 85

ROUND-THE-WORLD, Yen 1,045.

For Further Information as to Freight, Sailing, &c., apply to—

T. KUSUMOTO, MANAGER.

Telephone Nos. 272 and 194.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA. SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

VIA SHANGHAI, MANILA, THE INLAND SEA, JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Change Without Notice. Tons and Speed. Leave Hongkong.

ANYO MARU	18,500—21 knots	SATURDAY, 11th Mar.
SHINYO MARU	22,000—21 knots	TUESDAY, 14th Mar.
KWANTO MARU	6,000—14 knots	WEDNESDAY, 22nd Mar., Noon
CHIYO MARU	22,000—21 knots	SATURDAY, 8th April
TENYO MARU	22,000—21 knots	WEDNESDAY, 3rd May

* Cargo only. † Via MANILA, omitting Shanghai

Proceeding to South America Ports. Steamer via Shanghai leaves at Noon. Manila at 10.30 A.M.

FIRST CLASS TO LONDON	£71.10... RETURN (6 MONTHS) £120.
" " " NEW YORK	£60. " " " £96.10.
" " " SAN FRANCISCO	£45. " " " £68.

Passengers purchasing Trans-Pacific Return Tickets have the option of returning from Vancouver by Steamer of the CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.

SPECIAL RATES given to NAVAL and MILITARY CIVIL SERVANTS

MISSIONARY, etc.

ROUND THE WORLD Tickets issued in connection with all the Principal Mail Lines and the Trans-Siberian Railway.

Passengers may Travel by RAILWAY between Ports of Call in Japan free of charge

SOUTH AMERICA LINE.

For JAPAN PORTS, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, LOS ANGELES, SALINA CRUZ, BALBOA, CALLAO, ARICA, IQUIQUE and VALPARAISO.

TRANS-ANDAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

Tons and Speed. Sails

ANYO MARU ... 18,500—21 knots ... SATURDAY, 11th Mar.

For Full Particulars as to Passage and Freight, apply to—

E. DOI, ACTING AGENT,

Telephone 291. King's Building. 123

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

FRENCH MAIL LINES.

WEEKLY SERVICE TO AND FROM JAPAN VIA SHANGHAI.

WEEKLY SERVICE TO AND FROM EUROPE VIA SUEZ CANAL.

OUTWARD

SHANGHAI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA

(Without Transshipment)

HOMEWARD

MARSEILLES VIA SAIGON and PORTS.

(Without Transshipment)

On 18th March.

Subject to immediate alteration without notice.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Weekly branch line from Saigon to Haiphong.

Branch line connecting every four weeks at Colombo, for Calcutta.

State Rooms 1st, 2nd and 3rd Classes.

Return Tickets to Europe available two years.

Return Tickets to Intermediate Ports available six months.

For further particulars apply to—

P. THOMAS, AGENT,

QUEEN'S BUILDING.

Telephone 749

OSAKA SHOSSEN KAISHA.

REGULAR SERVICES PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

THE AMERICAN LINE TO TACOMA AND SEATTLE

In Connection with

THE CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RAILWAY CO.

FOR VICTORIA AND TACOMA VIA MANILA, MOJI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI and YOKOHAMA

Steamer "TACOMA MARU" ... T. Matsuda ... THURSDAY, 23rd Mar., at 3 P.M.

These Newly-Built Steamers of American Line have fair speed and are fitted with the Wireless Apparatus. Best adapted for carrying Silk, Treasure and Parcels.

FOR BOMBAY, VIA SINGAPORE, PORT SWETTENHAM, PENANG, AND COLOMBO.

Steamer "LUZON MARU" ... T. Matsuda ... WEDNESDAY, 15th Mar., at 7 A.M.

FOR TAMSUI VIA SWATOW AND AMOY.

Steamer "DAIGI MARU" ... T. Matsuda ... SUNDAY, 12th Mar., at Noon.

FOR ANPING VIA SWATOW AND AMOY.

Steamer "ROSHU MARU" ... A. Kobayashi ... WEDNESDAY, 15th Mar., at 10 A.M.

These Steamers of Coast and Foreman Line have excellent accommodation for First Class Passengers and are fitted with Electric Light and Fans.

These Steamers will arrive at and depart from Sze Yip Wharf (near the Harbour Office).

For FURTHER INFORMATION, apply to

H. YAMAUCHI,

MANAGER,

Second Floor, No. 1, Queen's Building.

56

PRINTING & BINDING

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION EXECUTED AT THE OFFICES

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"HONGKONG DAILY PRESS,"

WHICH ARE REplete WITH ALL THE LATEST AND MOST UP-TO-DATE

APPLIANCES FOR THE PROMPT PRODUCTION OF

HIGH-CLASS WORK.

10A, DES VCEUX ROAD, HONGKONG.

Correspondence addressed to enemy subjects in China, Siam, Persia and Morocco cannot be transmitted.

OLIPHUS CARTWRIGHT, of THE Hongkong,
Yong Road Central, Victoria, HONGKONG
E.C.